The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII--NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 79 Fifth Avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

A NATION LIBELED.

Outrageous Attack Upon the Centennial Exposition.

Slanderous Letter from the French Commissioner Published in the Paris "Figaro"—A Sharp Refutation from Marquis De Talleyrand—Disavowal of the Slanderous Assertions.

PARIS, October 28.—The American colony resident here is greatly exercised over the publication of a letter written to a friend in Germany by M. DuSommerard, chief of the French Commission to the Centennial Exposition. The letter is summarized as follows: "Accounts transmitted to me from my deputy, are of the most grievous character. The Americans themselves set fire to the buildings, containing empty cases of French goods, hoping to destroy the French merchandise and articles for exhibition stored in the galleries. A second attempt of the same kind has been made within the last month. Worse than all, the police employed by the Centennial Board are purposely chosen from the worst and most degraded elements in the United States. The keepers are thieves without exception. They steal openly from the exhibitors in the French department, and all others. There exists an understanding between these knaves and the judges. The judges call up rogues for a hearing where complaints are made at hours unknown to the complainants, and as a result no witness of criminal guilt being present, they are acquitted. Even worse than this if such things be possible; the thieves count on the judges themselves to give them the signal when the discreet moment has arrived to begin the pillage." The outrageous epistle concludes with a vile attack upon the virtue and manners of American women which cannot be transmitted by cable or reproduced in print.

THE SLANDER REFUTED BY THE MARQUIS DE TALLEYRAND.

The following letter will appear in the *Figaro* to-morrow:

To the Editor of the Figaro:

SIR—I have read with profound astonishment the letter of M. Du Sommerard to his friend in Vienna. I was attached to the commission sent to the Philadelphia Exposition, and I must say that in that capacity, as well as a Frenchman, I received the most delicate attentions at the hands of the American people. I believe that all the Commissioners will say the same.

The accusation that the Americans purposely set fire to cases of goods in the French department is so monstrous that I cannot allow it to pass without a flat contradiction.

I was in America when that accident occurred, and no people regretted it more than the Americans. There was no ill-will, I will answer for it, and if the fire had been the work of an incendiary the whole country would have proclaimed its indignation.

M. Du Summerard should have drawn his information from a less partial source before accusing a people with an act so vile.

Once more my duty as a member of the French Commission compels me to protest against the imputations cast upon the American people by M. Du Sommerard.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

MARQUIS DE TALLEYRAND.

October 28, 1876.

THE LETTER DENOUNCED BY FRENCHMEN IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—All the French officials here speak strongly in disapproval of the letter alleged to have been written by M. Du Sommerard, with reference to the Centennial Exhibition. Captain Aufrye, official representative of France at Philadelphia, said in an interview this afternoon: "If M. Du Sommerard writes a private letter, as the *Figaro* says, and it got into print, it was only by a breach of confidence. He may have written a harsh letter, but it has certainly been tortured and misrepresented."

"M. Du Sommerard's letter claims to be based on accounts sent to him by his deputy. Did you, as his deputy and chief of the Commission here, ever write anything like what is there published?"

"No, I have only reported to him some of the annoyances we have here, but never anything like that. Do you think that either I or M. Disbach, my colleague here, would ever insult the American ladies, as the last part of that letter does, impugning the virtue of American ladies? Why, M. Disbach has just married Miss McCall, and I myself am engaged to an American lady. That part of the letter, I am sure, is a forgery." From what Captain Aufrye said subsequently it was probable M. Du Sommerard had written something complaining of bad treatment at the hands of Americans, and that such complaints were well founded.

THE FRENCH IN NEW YORK DISAVOW THE LETTER.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The French citizens of this city are greatly enraged at the conduct of M. Du Sommerard, the French Commissioner General to the Exposition, for writing the letter published in the Paris *Figaro*, a summary of which was given in the *Herald's* special cable dispatch from Paris yesterday.

Among the passengers who left this city yesterday in the French steamer France for France, many of them being exhibitors at the Centennial, Du Sommerard's epistle was the prevailing subject of conversation, and the production was stigmatized on all hands as a vile libel. Among the French residents in the city the same emphatic language prevailed. An old and highly respected French gentleman, who has resided many years in this city, spoke as follows to a *Herald* reporter:

"I am very much mortified on account of the letter purporting to have been written by Du Sommerard. I have no doubt he wrote the letter, and that it is no forgery. The attack on the chastity of American women is to me inexplicable, and I hope he will be cowhided for the cowardly asperson. From the days of noble Lafayette to the present time the utmost good will and harmony has prevailed between France and the United States, and to think that now a miserable Bonapartist should try and break the *entente cordiale* between the two countries exasperates me. Many of our exhibitors at the Exhibition are very irritable fellows, notably the Parisians, who prefer the French red tape system to our free and easy American manners."

PROMPT ACTION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—DISAVOWAL OF THE LETTER.

PARIS, October 29.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has drawn the attention of the Duke Decazse to the calumnious insults contained in a letter attributed to M. Du Sommerard, Chief Commissioner of France to the Centennial Exhibition. He did not, however, demand the recall of M. Du Sommerard or any other measure, but confined himself to pointing out matters, leaving the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to determine what reparation was due the United States. The manner in which the Duke received Mr. Washburne's representations leaves no doubt but that a complete reparation will be afforded, and that the affair will be satisfactorily arranged.

A later telegram reports that M. Ozenre, acting in the name of the Minister of Commerce, after conferring with the Duke Decazes, telegraphed on Saturday evening to M. Du Sommerard, asking him, before rigorous measures were adopted, to state whether the objectionable letter was authentic. It is said that M. Du Sommerard has replied that it is apocryphal.

The affair has caused much excitement among the Americans in Paris, and has called forth the following official note, which is published this morning: "A letter speaking offensively of a great nation, holding friendly relations with France, has been published in a foreign journal, and reproduced in a French newspaperr. The letter has been attributed to a high functionary representing France at Philadelphia, but the Government hopes that it is apocryphal. The Government has, however, demanded an explanation from the person concerned, and is now awaiting his reply, in order to come to a decision on the matter."

SKETCH OF DU SOMMERARD.

Edmond du Sommerard, artist and collector of antiquities, was born at Paris, April 27, 1817, and is the son of Alexandre du Sommerard, the celebrated antiquarian and founder of the Cluny Museum at Paris. In his youth he studied landscape painting, notably while accompanying his father in his last tour in Italy. He helped his father greatly in the compilation of his book entitled "Arts du Moyen Age," but the latter died before it was completed, in the year 1842. Edmond Sommerard subsequently succeeded his father as Director-in-Chief of the Hotel de Cluny, which had meanwhile become one of the royal museums. Under his administration it prospered greatly and became celebrated for its collection of articles of mediæval and renaissance periods. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Historical Monuments. In 1855 he was appointed one of the jury of the Paris Exhibition in the sections of paintings and engravings and also for the "twenty-fourth class of industry," which comprised furniture and its ornamentation. M. Du Sommerard was decorated after the Napoleonic *coup d'etat* with the Order of the Legion of Honor while Captain of the National Guard. Later on he was made an officer of said legion. He was also a member of the Imperial Commission sent by the French Government to London in 1863. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867 he acted as Commissioner General. Du Sommerard, it may be mentioned, is decorated with a large number of foreign orders.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUES.

Public Credit and Economy in Republican Success.

The Great Financiers of New York Declare for Hayes—The Magnificent Financial Record of the Republican Party Indorsed, and Its Unparalleled Results Extolled—Tilden Rejected by the Leading Bankers and Merchants of New York.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The following important and effective address appeared to-day:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned merchants, bankers and business men of New York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount	$2,756,431,591 43
Reduced June 30, 1876, to	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction, during this period of eleven years since the war of	$656,992,246 44
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of	$32,824,470 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of	262,349,619 66
And in Federal taxation more than	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point, that its four and a half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of the six per cents, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

James Lenox,
John Jacob Astor,
Moses Taylor,
William E. Dodge,
J. D. Vermilye,
E. Lenox Kennedy,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
John A. Stewart,
Charles H. Russell,
Benj. B. Sherman,
James Brown,
John E. Williams,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,
J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Marshall O. Roberts,
C. L. Tiffany,
George S. Coe,
A. A. Low,
George Cabot Ward,
William H. Macy,
William A. Booth,
Cyrus W. Field,
R. G. Arnold & Co.,
John W. Ellis,
C. E. Detmold,
John C. Hamilton.

There was also published to-day an invitation to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts to address a public meeting on the issues of the campaign. The address was signed by an immense number of the leading financiers and merchants of New York, including the capitalists signing the above address, eighteen presidents of the great banks of New York, and about two hundred of the great wholesale firms and leading citizens of the city.

The invitation requests an "expression of Mr. Evarts' views upon the bearing of the pending election on the debt, the credit, the national faith, the reform of the public service, and the repose of the country, which we fear are being greatly endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security by unfounded representations and promises.

"It has been said that 'the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government do not depend on Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal.'

"We do not believe that European capitalists are as indifferent to the lessons taught by our recent history as these words imply; nor that they ignore the fact that the time has passed when the great parties of the Republic were alike devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union.

"Europe cannot have forgotten that our civil war arose from antagonistic views of the character and powers of the National Government in its relation to the States.

"Of that war the world is reminded today by the Southern claims already filed in the House of Representatives, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, that threaten seriously to increase the national debt, which, despite its large reduction, weighs heavily on the industry of our land.

"These claims are urged partly on the ground which was taken by prominent Democratic leaders, North and South, including their Presidential candidate, that the National Government had no right to protect the integrity of the nation by the coercion of seceding States.

"It is also to be feared that the election of Mr. Tilden might be regarded as a reversal of the verdict of the war, under which the Southern people would be incited to claim indemnity for their past losses, and immunity in any further acts of secession.

"Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would, in our opinion, not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payment, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity.

"Questions of such moment to the American people deserves the greatest consideration on national grounds by the light of history and the national Constitution."

Mr. Evarts replies, fixing Wednesday evening as the time for his address. He will speak in the large hall of the Cooper Union.

DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY.

Stupendous Frauds Attempted—Desperate Attempt to Violate the Election Laws in Philadelphia—Fifty Thousand Fraudulent Tax Receipts Prepared—The Ringleader Arrested—All the Papers in the Hands of the Police.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—The police last night captured paper for issuing 50,000 bogus tax receipts in this city in the hands of two prominent members of the Democratic party. It seems that a few days ago Hon. Christian Kneass, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, to whom the credit for unearthing this great fraud is due, was informed that the Democracy intended to flood the city with bogus tax receipts, but that the greatest trouble was to procure paper with the water marks "Personal tax, 1876," on it. At last the paper was obtained, and to-night, while the rank and file of the party were giving General McClellan, of moth powder fame, a reception, a wagon came out of Griswold's alley, near Sixth and Bainbridge streets, in the Fourth ward. This was followed by Detective Harry Weyle. The carriage was driven to the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee, No. 1,014 Walnut street. Here Henry Marcus, ex-member of the City Council from the Fourth ward, alighted. Soon Samuel Josephs, a leader of the Democracy, and candidate for the Legislature in the Twenty-eighth district appeared. In a short time Marcus and Josephs appeared, coming from the headquarters each carrying a large bundle. The bundles were placed in a carriage, and Marcus got in. Josephs went up Walnut street. Detective Weyle and a couple of officers followed in another carriage, and on Locust street, below Tenth, overhauled the carriage containing the bogus receipts. The party were driven to police headquarters, where it was found that it was a great capture, the receipts having the required water mark, and could not be detected from the genuine. Marcus was given a hearing, and held in $5,000 bail for violating the election laws. A warrant was issued for Josephs, and he will be arrested before morning. The driver of the carriage said the receipts were to be taken to the printing house of Gilleen & Nagle, in Fifth street, below Walnut. This capture prevents the consummation of the greatest fraud which had ever been attempted here, and shows where the party of reform intended to get their votes.

HUGHES REPUDIATES TILDEN.

Pershing's Right Bower Goes Back on Slippery Sam.

The following telegram was sent on Friday by Hon. F. W. Hughes to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

POTTSVILLE, October 27, 1876.

To Hon. William McClelland, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Philadelphia:

I cannot comply with your request to make Tilden speeches; his party constitutes the left wing of Grantism, and Hayes commands the right wing. My time is all engaged in supporting the Jeffersonian doctrine on the money question.

I can see no difference between Tilden and Hayes, except that Tilden is plainly in favor of free trade while Hayes is not.

F. W. HUGHES.

The Count De Turenne is in Toronto, as the guest of the Lieutenant Governor, the Earl of Dufferin.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, November 30, We Are Called Upon to Give Thanks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1876.

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits, and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings which His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all Mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation, and as individuals. By reason of all these considerations I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expression of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations, and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE SOUTH.

White Liners Arrested—Mexican Molestation of an American Captain.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Deputy United States Marshals Murphy and Thompson arrived this morning on the steamer Governor Allen from Bayou Sara, with fifteen prisoners whom they had arrested in West Feliciana parish, charged with conspiracy and intimidation of negroes in July last. The prisoners, all of whom are white and Democrats, were arraigned before Commissioner Southworth, and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to appear before the United States Court at the November term.

Collector Casey received a letter from the mate of the American schooner St. George announcing the seizure and imprisonment of Captain Gardy by the Mexican officials at Coatzacoalcos, Mexico. The mate states that the schooner's papers were correct, and had been approved by the customs officials.

SOUTHERNERS DISAVOW SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

At a meeting to-night at St. Patrick's Hall, for the discussion of Mr. Tilden's recent letter on Southern claims, Hon. T. J. Simms, late Confederate State Senator, said that the Southern people did not want the Southern claims paid, and that he believed they would vote against them, if it was left to them.

POLITICAL.

State.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER'S TROUBLES.

WILKESBARRE, October 28.—The *Workingman*, a Cooper and Cary organ, was to appear as a Republican sheet to-day. The business managers took out articles which had been written by C. Benjamin Johnson, editor, in favor of Colonel Wright for Congress, and inserted one for Payne, Republican. When Mr. Johnson discovered it he ordered the printing to be stopped, but was disobeyed and driven from the office by threats of violence. He applied to the court for an injunction, but before it could be served part of the edition was run off and circulated. The *Workingman* circulates largely among laboring men. The affair caused a great deal of excitement in political circles.

Illinois.

SENATOR BLAINE IN CHICAGO—A MAGNIFICENT OVATION—OVER 15,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The reception in this city to-night to Hon. James G. Blaine was a magnificent ovation in point of number and enthusiasm. The Exposition building, in which he spoke, was filled to its extremest limit, the attendance reaching between fifteen and twenty thousand—fully as large as the turnout to listen to Colonel Robert Ingersoll on last Saturday evening. Mr. Blaine spoke nearly two hours, reviewing constically and with great vigor the objectionable fertures and record of the Democratic party. His speech was enthusiastically received, and the whole demonstration takes a leading place with the most remarkable gatherings of the campaign. The Republicans here have secured the appointment of election supervisors, under the law of 1871, and are making a preliminary canvass of every ward of Chicago, with a view to the detection and punishment of all frauds which may be attempted or perpetrated.

New York.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION IN TROY—TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

TROY, October 28.—There is no disguising the fact that Tilden's "still hunt" here means a large fraudulent registry. Three arrests have already been made. An ex-convict named Lynch was found illegally registered. Another man came over from West Troy, which is in Albany county, and registered. Yesterday, James Kaveny, a Democratic supervisor of election, was arrested for registering a minor aged twenty, who had declined to register himself, and allowed Kaveny to do so. More arrests will follow.—*Special to New York Times.*

Colorado.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF STATE ELECTION.

DENVER, October 30.—The vote of Colorado for members of Congress, members of the Legislature and Judges of the Supreme Court was canvassed yesterday with the following result: For Judges of the Supreme Court, Republican majority, 148; for member of the Forty-fourth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican, majority, 1,038; for the Forty-fifth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican, majority, 939. The Legislature is divided as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 7. House of Representatives—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 17. Republican majority on joint ballot, 27. Net Republican majority for State Senators, 1,933; for members of the House of Representatives, 2,204. This Legislature will choose three Presidential electors on November 7, and also canvass the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1876.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 24, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

D. A. Burr, Philadelphia—Switch lock.
D. A. Burr, Philadelphia—Switch signal.
M. B. Church, Philadelphia—Glass tablet.
A. W. Monroe, Philadelphia—Butter package.
R. W. Parks, Philadelphia—Lamp.
J. Old, Allegheny—Well piston.
H. Malin, Pleasantville—Croquet mallet.
J. Birge, Philadelphia—Flower boxes.
E. A. E. Bohm, Philadelphia—Oven.
J. B. Wickersham, Philadelphia—Fence.
J. Bingham, Philadelphia—Tobacco pipe.
J. A. Ducastel, Philadelphia—Saddles.
G. Golwery, Philadelphia—Treating liquors.
J. W. Heysinger, Philadelphia—Curtain fixture.
J. W. Heysinger, Philadelphia—Can opener.
H. R. Heyl, Philadelphia—Book binding.
H. C. Kromer, Philadelphia—Eye shades.
G. J. McKelway, Philadelphia—Inhalers.
J. A. Smith, North East—Organ board.
L. Yakel, Allegheny—Manufacture of oil well sockets.
Reissue—J. A. Hotner, Philadelphia—Preventing backlash in machinery.
Trade Mark—Marshall Bros & Co., Philadelphia—Leaded sheet iron.

OHIO.

H. Belmer, Cincinnati—Corn planter.
C. C. Cruger, Tiffin—Rock drill.
A. Kindermann, Cleveland—Fire escape.
A. B. Frazer, Cincinnati—Spice box.
J. Kinnon, Jamestown—Cistern.
R. C. Phillips, Cincinnati—Gas meters.
W. G. Every, Cleveland—Elevator bucket.
G. W. Baker, Cleveland—Sewing machine shuttle.
D. W. Barnett, Cadiz—Grain binder.
J. W. & T. H. Davis, Otsego—Bee hive.
J. Vair, Ravenna—Oil cups.
A. J. Ball, Mount Vernon—Windmill.
T. Grant, Middleport—Brick machine.
J. King, Greenville—Car coupling.
A. O. Kitridge, Salem—Metal shutters.
P. H. Owens, Toledo—Fire engine hose connection.
E. C. Pierce, Cuyahoga Falls—Bale tie.
B. T. Richardson, Cincinnati—Vehicle axle.
G. W. Whittington, Xenia—Car coupling.
Reissue—W. C. McMillan, Cincinnati, Ohio, and E. P. Conrick, Dubuque, Iowa—Clothes wringer.

General M. M. Bane, formerly Secretary of Utah, has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office in Salt Lake.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

AN UNDERSTANDING AS TO AN ARMISTICE—FIGHTING ABOUT ALEXINATZ—MOUKHTAR PASHA'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION CUT—POLICY OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

LONDON, October 26.—It is believed an understanding will be reached on the question of an armistice. General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, will have another private audience with the Sultan on Saturday.

Advices from Tiflis say that the Turkish Consul General and his wife, whose assassination was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the murderers.

Fighting continues around Alexinatz and Delegrade. The Montenegrins have cut Moukhtar Pasha's communication with Trebinje and invested Nikschitz. Great distress prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military successes, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees. It is reported there are 11,000 houseless refugees dying of starvation in the mountains around Delegrade.

The Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Liberals, has returned to London from Turkey. Yesterday he spoke at a private meeting of the Liberals, and advocated the immediate convocation of Parliament. The Marquis indicated his intention to oppose the policy of the Government, and support a modified autonomy in the Christian provinces of Turkey.

THE TURKS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

BELGRADE, October 26.—General Novaseloff has asked for reinforcements for the Servian army of the Ibar, and Colonel Becker has been ordered there with fresh troops. An official bulletin states that the Turks on Tuesday made a desperate attempt to break General Novaseloff's lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S SPEECH—ALARMING REPORTS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 26.—The *Phara du Bosphore* (newspaper) publishes the text of a speech delivered by General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan. General Ignatieff said the Czar understood the difficulties of the situation, and although he did not dissimulate his sympathy for Turkey's Sclavonic subjects, he trusted the existing difficulties would be removed, so that the Sultan might improve the condition of his subjects. The Sultan replied in a similar conciliatory strain. He hoped the Czar would contribute towards facilitating the reforms.

The correspondence of the *North German Gazette* from St. Petersburg denies the more alarming reports, such as those of the concentration of large forces on the Turkish frontier, and the calling out of the reserves. The writer says the army is not yet on a war footing. Only preliminary measures have been taken, so that in case of need a considerable army could be in readiness without delay.

END OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE WINTER.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Ragusa says: The complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the Southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year, as the winter season has commenced. Moukhtar Pasha will shortly withdraw to Trebinje. The plain around Trebinje is completely flooded. Dervish Pasha's army is thoroughly demoralized. All the Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard have returned home, and refuse to relinquish the arms supplied them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have peremptorily demanded to be discharged.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that Roumania has given assurances that her military measures are intended for no other purpose than for autumnal practice. The six weeks' armistice, with the prospect of a prolongation by subsequent arrangement if necessary, is now reported to be secured.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, October 27.—The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says: The depression here continues, I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Russo-Servian army is left unassisted, the Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly and irresistibly. However, unless an armistice is concluded, General Tchernayeff will certainly fight to the last. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that the Servian Government have lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is completely at variance with the Minister of War.

With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the correspondent says: Doubtless the Ministers would gladly resign if the Prince would accept their resignation, and if they could get others to replace them. But these difficulties make a change of ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Servia will be created a kingdom, but this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russia. Among the better classes of Servia only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.

The *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch, October 25th, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kaonik after partly destroying the place. The Turks now hold the town, and have found valuable booty there.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch announces that Prince Ghika has arrived there, and goes to England, which power his mission mainly concerns. What I hear confirms the impression that Roumania is still hesitating.

LONDON, October 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five days' struggle, from the 19th to the 23th inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest success during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian army has withdrawn to Delegrad, but a part at least of Howatovvitch's forces has been cut off in the direction of Krusevac, whence it can, however, retreat by the Servian Morova to Slatatz. It is not known whether the Servians will hold on to the left bank of the Morava, but this seems to be immaterial. They can't make a stand thre, as they would be liable to be cut off from the river and forced into the angle formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Morava. Unless an armistice is concluded, the Servians must move back their defensive line from Alexinatz and Delegrade to Parathon and Cuprija, which would open the Morava valley with all its resources to the Turks.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 26th, says: There is reason to believe that Russia, being herself averse to war, is endeavoring to induce Greece and Roumania to take the field. They, however, hesitate.

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, October 27.—A telegram from Vienna reports that Prince Von Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council, replying in the Reichsrath to interpellations on the Eastern question, declared Austria's policy was above everything to maintain peace. Consequently, any aspiration toward acquisition of foreign territory was out of the question. Count Andrassy could not suffer his policy to be influenced by the interests of different nationalities, but solely by those of the entire Empire. He would continue to resolutely strive for the maintenance of peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

TURKISH REPORT OF THE LAST BATTLE IN SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 27.—The Porte has telegraphed to its agents abroad a summary of the recent fighting and the results. The dispatch says that the Turks stormed the fortifications on a high mountain, which is considered the key to the Servian position at Delegrade. They carried other intrenchments of less importance and took Coumik near the Delegrade bridge where were the Servian headquarters; occupied Djinimini, a large village beyond Coumik on the road to Krushevatz, and stormed several entrenchments. The Servians fled. Their losses are enormous. On the side of Mitrovitz, the Servian attack in the direction of Chatal was repulsed with heavy loss.

FAVORABLE TURN TO THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE—RUSSIA CONSENTS TO THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Post* publishes in an official form the following statement explanatory of the latest phase of negotiations: "We understand that the tendency of the negotiations at Constantinople does not forbid the expectation of a pacific solution. General Ignatieff has intimated the willingness of Russia to assent to a six weeks' armistice with successive prolongations, as proposed by the Porte. There only now remains the condition for which the Port stipulated, that all the Powers should concur in recommending the armistice."

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that negotiations have taken an unexpectedly favorable turn. Russia on Thursday informed the Powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice providing that it might be eventually prolonged if required by the state of negotiations. This clause, of course, is to be only permissive and to fix no term to the prolongation. But the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks and obligatory. The German Government, which was the first informed of Russia's concession, has already expressed its adhesion and recommended the other Powers to do the same. It is thought that Russia's action will be influenced by desire to disarm the suspicion of Europe. In Constantinople the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will allay the excitement of the Russian people and at the same time establish the Russian ascendancy in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SERVIAN WOUNDED—SERVIA SEEKS PEACE.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says that intelligent witnesses just returned from Delegrade report that the Servians are enduring fearful privations. On Sunday last six hundred wounded were lying at inns and cafes, which were used as hospitals. Half of these people had wounded themselves in order to procure their discharge.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: It is stated that the Servian Government, in consequence of the recent defeats, have again asked for the interference of the Powers in favor of peace. It is reported in Berlin that Turkey is endeavoring to treat directly with Servia.

CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIA'S PACIFIC ATTITUDE.

LONDON, October 28.—All the special correspondents, although differing as to details, confirm the reports of a pacific change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey. The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says that the conclusion of the armistice is considered certain. It is officially denied that Servia has requested the intervention of the Powers.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RUSSIAN POWER—ANOTHER MIX—RUSSIA WILLING TO ACCEPT THE PORTE'S TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 27.—The Liberal newspapers of Berlin are almost unanimous in vigorous declarations against the establishment of Russian power in the Turkish provinces. The *Volks Zeitung* urges the propriety of placing the reform under English, instead of Russian control. Religious agitation has begun in Morocco with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign consuls have communicated with their Governments on the subject. The Russian iron-clad squadron will winter in Italian waters, to be ready to proceed to the East in case of need.

According to private dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, the Porte had not then accepted General Ignatieff's proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

The troop ship Himalaya is preparing to take six companies of Royal engineers and two of the transport corps to join the British Mediterranean fleet. The order was given some days ago, when the aspect of affairs was more threatening than now.

A dispatch from Berlin says an apparently trustworthy announcement is made that Russia has intimated her willingness to accept the Porte's latest armistice proposal, with certain modifications not calculated to imperil the desired result. The proposal to settle terms of peace by a conference, at which the Porte shall not be represented, is opposed by England and Italy.

GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF "KICKS"—HIS ACTION SUSTAINED.

BELGRADE, October 27.—The Minister of War wrote to General Tchernayeff, complaining of the conduct of some of the Russian volunteers, and requesting him to prevent the occurrence thereof, otherwise he would make representations to the Czar. General Tchernayeff, exasperated at this action of the Minister, wrote to Prince Milan, demanding the removal of M. Nicolich, the Minister. A Cabinet council was summoned, in which the Prime Minister, Ristics, supported the War Minister, and declared that the entire ministry was responsible for his action, and if M. Nicolich resigned all would resign. Subsequently the Minister of the Interior went to Delegrade to endeavor to compromise with General Tchernayeff. M. Nicolich, however, resigned, and matters now remain in suspense, pending the return of the Minister of the Interior. Prince Milan is much irritated at M. Nicolich's resignation and General Tchernayeff's arrogance. The ministry have the support of the public opinion in upholding the dignity of the Government. General Tchernayeff's conduct is generally condemned. General Doctoroff has resigned his position as General Tchernayeff's Chief of Staff, and has been appointed commander of the Army of the Timok. General Protich, a Servian, replaces him on General Tchernayeff's staff.

LATEST PHASE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS—THE MAINTENANCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—THE SERVIAN CABINET DIFFICULTY—AN EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, October 28.—The article published in an official form in this morning's *Post*, explanatory of the latest phase of the negotiations on the Eastern question, a portion of which was sent to the United States, also says: If an armistice is agreed upon then comes the question of a conference. Russia objects to Turkish participation therein. It may be assumed that this refers solely to the position of a power deliberating on its own case. Obviously if six Powers meet to discuss recommendations to be made to a seventh, there is something anomalous in giving the latter the casting vote in their decisions, but it is impossible for a moment to consent to the exclusion of Turkey from the European system, of which, in view of the Treaty of Paris, she forms a part. It ought to be practicable to find a method by which a representative of the Porte may sit in a conference so as to obviate the difficulty. Before a conference is summoned, the questions of its basis and objects, which might occasion protracted and dangerous debate, should by unanimous agreement be reduced to the simplest terms, which may be stated thus: The basis of the conference is the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; the object is the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; this basis could not alarm Turkey, regarding her sovereign rights; this object is one which Russia professed alone to have in view. We are not without foundation for the hope that the solution here foreshadowed may be happily effected. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article today, takes quite a hopeful view of the peace prospects.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* states that Prince Auersperg's reply in the Reichsrath, yesterday, to the interpellations on the Eastern question is not satisfactory. There will probably be an animated debate on the subject in that body.

The Servian Cabinet difficulty is in a fair way of being settled. It is probable that M. Nicolich will consent to retain the portfolio of Minister of War.

An extraordinary council of ministers was held in Constantinople on Thursday to consider the armistice question. The German, Russian, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors conferred together on Friday. General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will have an interview with the Sultan to-day.

The *Times* says: The question of peace or war seems still to depend almost entirely on the will of Russia. If she feels that she has more to gain by fighting now than by waiting for the spring there can be little doubt we shall have a winter campaign on the Danube; but if, on the other hand, her preparations are not complete the negotiations will probably result in an armistice.

SUCCESS OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, October 28.—Dervish Pasha has withdrawn from Podgoritza to the Groudy district in the rear of Palatka. The surrender of Medun to the Montenegrins has produced a strong impression in Albania. The Montenegrins have liberated the Albanian prisoners taken during the recent fighting.

THE SEAT OF WAR—SELF-WOUNDING AMONG THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, October 28.—A *Times* dispatch from Belgrade confirms the statement that self-wounding is again becoming frequent among the Servians. The dispatch says: During the fight at Krevet a distinguished officer brought half of a Russian battalion to the front, saying he was compelled to leave the other half behind to prevent the Servians from running away.

The news from the scene of action is very meager. With regard to the recent battle near Delegrade a telegram from the Minister of the Interior at Deligrad to Prime Minister Ristics, in reply to an inquiry, says the Turks have not taken Djunis.

RUSSIA FAVORS PACIFICATION—PRECARIOUS POSITION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.

LONDON, October 30.—A telegram from Paris says that private advices from Constantinople represent that the French and German Ambassadors have received instructions to support the proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

A special from Berlin declares that the tripple alliance cannot be shaken, and adds that in the event of a conference Russia will energetically uphold therein the programme of pacification originated by England.

A Belgrade dispatch reports that General Tchernayeff has ordered the inhabitants to evacuate Delegrade. An eye witness just arrived from Delegrade describes the position of Tchernayeff's army as follows: The center, under Depregratovich, occupies the heights of Djunis; the right, under Horvatorich, is behind Schliegovater, and the left, under Popovich, occupies Alexintez. On the whole the Servian army is in a very precarious position.

MILITARY OPERATIONS STOPPED—ACCIDENT TO GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF—THE CAPTURE OF DJUNIS—THE PORTE ACCEPTS THE ARMISTICE WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

LONDON, October 30.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Nisch, Saturday, reports that all operations on the part of the Turks have been stopped since Monday. Rain prevents the troops from marching.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Standard* says: General Tchernayeff fell from his horse and is confined to his bed. He seems to be apprehensive of disaster, and has warned the inhabitants of all the villages in the rear of Delegrade to leave. The state of the Servian army is indiscribably distressing. No force has undergone such suffering since the retreat from Moscow.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that General Ignatieff, at a private audience, has informed the Sultan that if the armistice were accorded Russia would be content to submit the question of autonomy to a conference of the Powers. The correspondent remarks that Russia certainly wants to exclude Turkey from the conference, but as Austria is likely to persist in opposing any conference at all, this part of Russia's proposals probably will not much embarrass Turkey.

The *Times'* Belgrade telegram confirms the report that General Tchernayeff has been disabled. It points to the orders for non-combatants to quit Delegrade and neighborhood is exceedingly significant.

The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna explains the contradictions concerning the capture of Djunis. It says the position at Djunis consists of a series of entrenchments along the Djuniskar stream, the key of which is two large redoubts to the north of Djunis. These were taken on the 23d instant. There may be some positions farther on which the Servians still hold and which they consider as belonging to Djunis.

A telegram to the *Times*, dated Vienna, Sunday, says information received there directly from Constantinople shows there is still a sensible difference between the Russian and Turkish proposals for an armistice, Turkey wishing to make the prolongation certain if peace is not concluded within the original term, and Russia only admitting the possibility of a prolongation.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he is informed that the Sultan has accepted the armistice without conditions.

RUMORS OF A RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES IN SERVIA.

LONDON, October 30.—The *Daily Telegram's* Belgrade dispatch contains a sensational statement that a Russian force, with the consent of Germany and Austria, and the co-operation of Roumania, will enter Servia and that operations will probably commence to-day.

A telegram from the *Daily News* from Belgrade announces that General Tchernayeff has recovered and is expected in Belgrade, when some decisive action is looked for involving a change of Ministry and a direct appeal to Russia for active intervention.

DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS AT DJUNIS—MOVEMENT TO REVICTUAL NISCH.

BELGRADE, October 30.—A battle was fought yesterday in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis, after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Horvatovich's command has retired on Kruchevitz. A great panic prevails at Belgrade.

RAGUSA, October 30.—Moukhtar Pasha has sent a force of Turkish troops by way of the Duga pass to endeavor to revictual Nisch.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT DJUNIS.

BELGRADE, October 30.—Particulars of the battle between the Turks and Servians yesterday, state that the Turks attacked the heights of Djunis. The Servian artillery, irritated at General Tchernayeff's depreciatory manner, refused to fight and abandoned their positions, despite the efforts of the Russian officers. A body of Russian volunteers defended the heights desperately, half of their number being killed. The Turks carried their positions, thus cutting the Servian army in two. After the fall of Djunis General Tchernayeff, with his staff and part of the army, retreated to Raganj, but have since returned to the neighborhood of Delegrade. General Horvatovich's corps fought some time, but were finally completely beaten and driven back upon Kruchevatz and Delegrade. His positions are now untenable. Last night patrols went through the streets of Belgrade summoning the sojourning Russian officers to proceed to the Minister of War, whence they were dispatched to the front. Prince Milan left for the army to-day, escorted by a body of Russians. The Prince had a long conference yesterday with M. Kartzoff, the resident Russian Diplomatic Agent.

CONFERENCES OF DIPLOMATISTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 30.—General Ignatieff had an interview with the Sultan on Saturday, and with the Grand Vizier yesterday. Subsequently the ambassadors of the six Powers had a conference. To-day the Turkish ministers held a council. The prevalent impression regarding the situation is pacific.

Great Britain.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, October 27.—A telegram has been received announcing the return to Valentia, of the British Arctic expedition under Captain Nares, comprising the steamers Alert and Discovery. Progress to the North Pole was found impossible. Captain Nares reports no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely eighty-three degrees and twenty minutes, but in other respects the expedition was successful. The Alert has proceeded to Queenstown, and Captain Nares to London. All are well. The Alert arrived at Valentia at 2:30 this afternoon, being the first land made since leaving the frozen regions. She parted company with the Discovery in the Atlantic.

The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 29, 1875, and entered the ice off Cape Sabie. After a severe and continuous struggle, they reached the south side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea. The ice varied in thickness, being in some places 150 feet deep. President Land does not exist. The Alert wintered in latitude eighty-two degrees twenty-seven minutes. At this point the sun was invisible for 142 days, and a temperature the lowest ever recorded was experienced. A detachment with sledges was dispatched northward. It was absent seventy days and reached latitude eighty-three degrees twenty minutes. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland and also explored far to the eastward. These sledge parties met and suffered from scurvy. Hans Peterson died from frost bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Hans and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expedition. No Esquimaux were seen nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith Sound September 9th. They signalled the Pandora October 16th all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on October 19. She will shift her rudder at Valentia and proceed to Queenstown. The Admiral at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the *Daily News* that the northernmost land reached was in latitude eighty-three degrees seven minutes. After that there was ice. The point furthest west reached was in longitude eighty five. Lady Franklin Straits is really a bay. Petermann Fiord was closed by a glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland seen was in latitude eighty-two degrees fifty-seven minutes.

The lowest temperature during the winter was 104 degrees below the freezing point. During the sledge journeys, the ice was so rugged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During the winter rich collections in the department of natural history were made and many valuable scientific observations were taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being fifty-nine degrees below zero for a fortnight, and falling once to 104 degrees below the freezing point.

The Pandora, when spoken by the Alert, reported her screw slightly damaged by ice.

The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on the return, it missed the letters of the Pandora. The health of the crews, with the exceptions already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Peterson, the interpreter, died in forty days after both feet had been amputated for frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the pole than their Northern exploring party, which penetrated to within four hundred miles of it. On their return from the sledge journeys the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to draw some of them on sledges. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by ice.

THE AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, October 27.—The case of Dr. Slade, the American medium, and Simmons, his assistant, was up again to-day, when the charge of conspiracy against them was dismissed, and Simmons was discharged. A new prosecution was then commenced against Slade under the vagrant act. Magistrate Flowers expressed the opinion that there was a strong *prima facie* case against Slade under this act.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—IMPRACTICABILITY OF REACHING THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, October 28.—Captain Nares, commander of the Arctic expedition, has sent a telegram to the Admiralty, announcing his return. His dispatch contains only the following additional particulars of the voyage: "The Polar Sea is never navigable. The ordinary ice averages eighty feet in thickness. Animal life and the northerly migration of birds ends south of Cape Colombia. A memorial tablet was erected to Captain Hall, of the Polaris expedition, at Polaris Bay. Esquimaux traces cease on the west shore in latitude 80° 52', whence they cross to Greenland. The impracticability of reaching the North Pole was proved. All the neighboring lands were examined." The telegram confirms all the details of the expedition transmitted to the United States in yesterday's and last night's dispatches.

The expedition brought home a specimen of wheat deposited by the American steamer Polaris while on her Arctic voyage.

LONDON, October 30.—A narrative of the Arctic expedition is published. It states that after first encountering ice, the expedition was detained several days in Port Payer. It started thence on August 8th, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell Land the vessels were caught in an ice pack. After this their progress northward was an incessant struggle through chance openings, made in the ice by the wind and current, the channel through which the ships moved constantly closing behind them. The Discovery wintered in a well sheltered harbor on the west side of Hall's Basin, a few miles north of Polaris Bay. The Alert pushed forward and rounded the northeast point of Grant's Land, but instead of finding as expected a continuous coast a hundred miles toward the north, she found herself on the border of an extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side and no harbor. The ship wintered behind a barrier of grounded ice. The floating masses of thick Polar ice had in meeting pressed up quantities of intermediate ice into blocks, frequently a mile in diameter and varying in height from ten to fifty feet. Obstacles of this kind destroyed all hope of reaching the Pole by sledges. Before the attempt was made the sledge party was obliged to make a road with pickaxes nearly half the distance it traveled. As it was always necessary to drag the sledge loads by instalments, the party really traversed two hundred and seventy-six miles, although it only progressed seventy-three. All the cairns erected by the Polaris expedition were visited. At the boat depot in Newmans Bay a chronometer was found in perfect order. Wheat left by the Polaris was successfully grown aboard the ship. When at Polaris Bay the Discovery hoisted the American flag and fired a salute, as a frozen tablet with the following inscription was fixed on the grave of Captain Hall: "Sacred to the memory of Captain Hall, of the Polaris, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science. This tablet is erected by the British Polar expedition, who following his footsteps have profited by his experience." Two sailors of the Greenland sledge party were buried near Captain Hall's grave. The sufferings of the sledge parties from scurvy were frightful. The expedition under Markham and Parr, which endeavored to reach the Pole, consisted of seventeen persons. Nine became utterly helpless and had to be carried on sledges. Three could barely walk and were unable to render assistance.

Italy.

ANOTHER BIG GUN TESTED.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Spezia which says that the trials of the hundred ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian Government were eminently successful. A bolt fired with three hundred and forty-one pounds of powder attained a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, smashed solid wrought iron plates twenty-two inches thick, completely pierced the strong backing and thirty-inch skin of a taget, the resistance of which is supposed to equal the sides of the great Italian ironclad Duilio, and had enough velocity remaining to have smashed the other side of the ship, and would have carried complete ruin into her interior. An equal charge completely demolished soft steel plates of Schneider manufacture, but did not penetrate the backing, though it is stated the shock would have so shaken the structure of a vessel like the Duilio as to cause a leak. The heaviest blow of the bolt equaled 31,250 foot tons.

India.

BETTER ACCOUNTS FROM THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

LONDON, October 30.—The *Times'* dispatch from Calcutta says accounts from the distressed districts of Bombay are somewhat better. The Collector of Nassick does not anticipate an actual famine. There has been some rain in Dharwar, but no improvement is reported in Stolapore or Poona. Belgoun is also in distress. Great [illegible] where cattle are selling at a few pence, each on account of lack of water. Reports from Madras are also gloomy.

France.

THAT LIBELOUS LETTER—DU SOMMERARD DECLARES IT A FABRICATION.

PARIS, October 30.—The Paris *Figaro* today publishes a letter from Du Sommerard, Chief Commissioner of France for the American Centennial Exposition, declaring that the letter printed in that journal on Friday attacking the management of the Exhibition, and containing other base charges, the authorship of which is attributed to him, is an utter fabrication. Du Sommerard puts his disavowal in the most formal and express terms, and adds that if his denial be not sufficient, he is in a position to establish, by documentary evidence, the truth of his statement.

FRENCH FOOLS AND GERMAN MUSIC.

At the grand concert yesterday, at the Cirque D'Hiver, given under the direction of Pasdoloup, an attempt was made to perform Siegfried's Death March from Wagner's Nibelungen. The musicians had no sooner begun than the audience behaved disgracefully, hooting and shouting "*a bas Wagner*." The march concluded amid deafening and disgusting shouting. Weber's overture to Der Freischutz shared a similar fate, so deep seated is the hate which the French heart bears toward Germany and German music.

THE INDIANS.

General Crook's New Expedition—Disposition of Troops for the Winter—Spotted Tail Accepted as Chief of the Sioux Nation—Captures.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 26.—The arrival of General Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday, signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder river expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth regiment, with a few companies of the Second and Third, which have not been in the summer campaign. All are fresh troops, and will be commanded by General Crook in person. The Fifth Cavalry will have its winter headquarters at Fort Russell, General Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie. Ten companies will remain at Red Cloud. Spotted Tail was formally installed Chief of the Sioux Nation, by virtue of the authority of the President, and was as such accepted by all the Indians at that agency. The capture made by General Merritt consisted of 500 Indians, 700 ponies, and a large number of arms. The last two named are to be disposed of at auction on November 2, at Fort Laramie. The moral effect of this decisive policy is wholesome, and peace promises to prevail in the agencies.

CHICAGO, October 27.—A telegram from Yanton Agency says the steamer C. K. Peck passed down at noon yesterday with the Sioux Commission. They report that their mission has been satisfactory and successful. They held councils at all the agencies on the Upper Missouri, and the treaty was signed by all the head chiefs of the different bands. The Commissioners, at the request of the Indians, struck out the section proposing to remove them to Indian Territory. The Indians accepted all the other propositions without objection.

CASUALTIES.

A Train Goes Through a Bridge.

NEW YORK, October 27.—This morning a freight train on the New Jersey Midland Railroad fell through the trestle and bridgework at Hawthorne. The engine and tender landed end foremost upon the Erie track, the cars tumbling in a pile upon them. The engineer, fireman and three breakmen were fatally injured, and the conductor had both legs broken. The Erie road is blocked. The westward bound Erie trains will be dispatched by way of Piermont and Suffom. The eastward-bound trains, which lie west of the scene of the disaster, were emptied and their passengers transferred to a train sent from Paterson.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and $1,000 for the conviction of the party or parties who misplaced the switch, on the night of October 24th, which resulted in the loss of three lives and the wounding of fourteen passengers.

Serious Results of a Cyclone in Central America.

PANAMA, October 27.—A severe cyclone passed aver the Central American States on the 3d and 4th insts. The town of Managra, Nicaragua, was inundated on the 4th. About four hundred houses were blown down. The inhabitants had to climb on the top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage done is estimated at about two million dollars. The town of Blansfield, on the opposite coast of Nicaragua, also experienced a hurricane. Over three hundred houses were blown down. The same storm passed over Lake Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was lost. The loss on the coffee crop is estimated at three million dollars. About twenty lives were lost. The whole district is completely flooded.

Loss of a Schooner.

BARINGTON, N. S., October 27.—The schooner D. B. Duane is a total wreck, and the mate and two men were drowned.

TILDEN'S TRICKS.

The Tracks of the Great Reformer in Armstrong and Clarion Counties.

How He Watered the Stock of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.

Ex-Superintendent Dudley Discloses Samuel's Schemes.

The Full History of a Giant Swindle,

By a Man Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph, October 27.]

Two very largely attended Republican meetings were held at Brady's Bend yesterday afternoon and evening. The most important features of both occasions were the speeches of Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, who for sixteen years was the Superintendent of the extensive Brady's Bend Iron Company, and who gave an exhaustive account of Tilden's efforts at watering the stock of that corporation. Mr. Dudley now lives in Boston, and had not visited Brady's Bend for several years, but the people of that vicinity, learning that he was coming to Pittsburgh on business, insisted on his stopping there and give the true history of Samuel's connection with the iron company. It is needless to allude to the extent of this corporation. It was well known throughout Western Pennsylvania, up to the time of its suspension—now about two years ago—as one of the largest iron manufacturing companies in the State. When it is stated that it employed about fifteen hundred men, its importance to that section will be appreciated.

AN APPROPRIATE PLACE FOR THE MEETINGS.

Very appropriately the meetings yesterday afternoon and evening were held in the old warehouse which was connected with the iron works and which is surrounded by the decaying ruins of what was once all animation and busy hum. Mr. Dudley's long connection with the company, his thorough familiarity with its history and his personal interviews with Tilden, gave great weight to what he said.

MR. DUDLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dudley met with a hearty reception at the hands of his old friends. He is a good speaker, and talks directly to the point. He began his remarks by saying that he proposed to speak not from hearsay nor report, but from facts within his own knowledge. He then gave a calm but clear history of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, and showed Tilden's connection therewith. The works were first opened in 1845, or about that time by a party of Boston capitalists. Although the concern was a strictly private one, interest in it was designated by certificates of stock. Mr. Dudley became the Superintendent of the works in 1850. At that time the partners were Mathias P. Sawyer, Samuel May, J. W. Hall, A. H. Bowman, Robert Farley and G. Farley, of Boston, and David Selden, of New York, the capital stock being $375,000. These men ran the works for eight years, at a fair profit. Mr. Sawyer, who owned 225 of the 375 shares, died in April, 1857. His interest, as a portion of his estate, was bequeathed in his will to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the trustees of which were made his residuary legatees. This caused a sale of the property, and a

DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The [illegible] works were shut down, and remained suspended until 1862. In the meantime Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago, had purchased the entire interest for $250,000. This was in 1860, and in 1861, the company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. The charter was granted to the following: H. A. S. D. Dudley, John H. Haines, W. D. Slack and Joseph Winslow, of Brady's Bend; George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh; W. B. Ogden, Henry R. Payson and Edwin H. Shelding, of Chicago, and *Samuel J. Tilden*, of New York. "*It has been asserted*," said Mr. Dudley, "that Samuel J. Tilden was never an incorporator of this company, because the records of Armstrong county do not contain his name. Of course they do not. But if you search the records at Harrisburg it will be found."

The company was organized September 25, 1862, with William B. Ogden, President, W. D. Slack, Secretary, and George M. Wheeler, Treasurer, all of the incorporators composing the Board of Directors. The capital stock was $500,000, with power to increase the same, as the directors should deem advisable with the increasing interests of the concern, the maximum being $2,000,000. The

STOCK WAS DIVIDED

as follows: The Brady's Bend corporation controlled $10,000; Mr. Ogden had $200,000; Tilden, $50,000, and the balance was controlled in New York. Mr. Ogden told the speaker, when they first talked about making the works a stock concern, that it would be a splendid move if they could only get Tilden interested in the company in some way. Mr. Dudley went on to say that Tilden did take an active interest in the concern and took an active part in the management of the corporation. He could not shield himself by any such dodge as claiming that he was merely acting as an attorney for the company; this was not true. He acted as a stockholder and a director.

The first dividend of the company, ten per cent., was declared in the fall of 1863. In the next spring another dividend was declared of thirty per cent. cash and forty per cent. in stock. A new issue of certificates was made to pay the stock dividends, and the capital stock of the company was thus increased to $700,000.

A BIG DOSE OF WATER.

This increase the concern was able to stand, because its property was rapidly increasing in value, and it was then doing a very brisk and prosperous business; but when these dividends had been paid the subject of watering the stock to $2,000,000 was broached. The Brady's Bend stockholders protested against this, but the New York men, headed by Samuel J. Tilden, had things their own way, and the minority could only submit as gracefully as possible. The real estate was accordingly marked up to $1,900,000, and the machinery valued at $100,000, making in all $2,000,000. When the watering process was completed, which was in 1862, Mr. Dudley, who saw that he was dealing with a set of men entirely devoid of principle, tendered his resignation as Superintendent. Before the resignation had been acted upon by the Board of Directors, Mr. Dudley was called upon by Tilden and Ogden, and the latter, instructed by Tilden, offered Dudley $25,000 of stock if he would withdraw his resignation for a year. Mr. Dudley declined to entertain this proposition, but rewrote his resignation, and worded it in such way that it was not misunderstood, but was accepted by the board. From that day until it collapsed the concern never paid a dividend.

THE FINALE.

The operation which closed up the affairs of the concern—which succeeded in killing it outright, can be described in a very few words. First mortgage bonds to the amount of half a million dollars were issued, and these were mostly taken up by the stockholders. Under this heavy load the corporation soon began to stagger, and a second issue of the same amount was voted, thus increasing the indebtedness of the works to one million dollars. These second mortgage bonds were not very extensively sold, but were used chiefly as securities in banks. About this time Tilden and Ogden began to work off their stock, in a quiet sort of way, but very shrewly held onto the mortgage bonds, on which they were drawing interest, so that when the crash came they, as holders of these bonds, put in their claims as creditors!

THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUINS LAID BY TILDEN.

Mr. Dudley said in conclusion that Samuel J. Tilden and his coadjutors laid the foundation for the very monument which time has built upon this place. Mr. Dudley pronounced Tilden a purely selfish man—one of the most selfish men he had ever known.

The speaker alluded to the charge that had been made by John Gilpin, of Kittanning, that George M. Wheeler, the Treasurer of the company, who made a not very enviable reputation in connection with that affair, is a brother of Hon. William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice President. This Mr. Dudley said he knew to be false. The two men are not the most remotely related.

The people in that section were deeply impressed by what Mr. Dudley had to say concerning Tilden's part in this transaction, and it is not unnatural that they should experience a feeling of deep-seated contempt for a man who, by his oily schemes, has literally laid desolate a once prosperous community, that the rich might become richer and the poor poorer. They will so express that contempt on the 7th of November at the ballot-box.

A GOOD HIT.

In the old warehouse where the meetings were held yesterday afternoon and evening, there is posted up in a conspicuous place a large placard on which is inscribed the following:

The Brady's Bend
Iron Company,
As Reformed by
Samuel J. Tilden.

The hand which points to the fast decaying ruins of the once prosperous works is the only explanation or comment needed to give keenness to this excellent bit of sarcasm.

OBITUARY.

Melancthon Williams Jacobus, D. D., LL. D.

A few weeks ago the community was pained and startled by the sudden death of the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., and on Saturday a similar feeling pervaded the city when the announcement was made that Dr. M. W. Jacobus, another eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, had fallen at his post, with scarcely a moment's warning. The Doctor had been in his usual health, and able to attend to his customary duties as Professor in the Western Theological Seminary. He retired to bed at the usual hour Friday evening, and slept through the night. Saturday morning, between five and six o'clock, he awoke and complained of nausea. He got up, partially dressed himself, stirred the fire in his room, put on a dressing gown, and sat down in front of the fire. Mrs. Jacobus prepared a warm foot-bath, and in the meantime Drs. Rankin and Sutton were sent for. A few minutes afterwards he called to his wife, "Sarah;" his head fell upon his shoulder, and his life was ended. The sad intelligence was communicated to the more immediate friends of the family, and spread rapidly throughout the two cities, in which he was so well known and so highly esteemed.

Dr. Jacobus was born at Newark, New Jersey, September 19, 1866, and had recently completed his sixtieth year. He was a graduate of Princeton College, at the early age of eighteen taking the first honors. After an interval of a year at home, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1835, and having completed his course, he was invited to remain as an assistant to Prof. J. Addison Alexander, in the Hebrew department. He acted in this capacity during an academic year. When the year was drawing to a close, he received a unanimous and urgent call from the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn to become its pastor. He accepted and was installed in the fall of 1839. In January, 1840, he was married to the eldest daughter of Samuel Hayes, M. D., of Newark, N. J. He labored successfully in Brooklyn during eleven years, in which time the church was well established as one of the most flourishing churches of the Presbytery.

In 1850, owing to failing health, his congregation gave him a year's vacation, which he spent in foreign travel. He went with his wife through Europe; into Egypt and Palestine and Syria, to Damascus, returning by Constantinople and Greece, and arriving at home in September, 1851, after a year's journeying among classic and Bible lands, to the great advantage of his health. During his absence, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session in 1851, elected him as "Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature" in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny Pennsylvania, and he entered upon his duties there early in the year 1852. In 1853 he made a second tour through Europe. As a pastor Doctor Jacobus was eminently successful, especially in Brooklyn, where his services received high commendation from the Presbytery of New York, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. It was as an author that the deceased was most widely known and appreciated. As early as 1818 he had prepared and published his first volume of "Notes on the New Testament," entitled "Matthew, with the Harmony." This volume was received with so much public favor, and with the Catchetical Question Book accompanying, supplied so important a need, that, in the Professor's chair, with larger and richer materials from Bible lands, where he had made personal observation with advantage, he issued a second volume, "Mark and Luke," in May, 1853.

In 1856 he published a very valuable Commentary on John, and this was followed in 1859 with a still more elaborate Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles. In 1862 the Notes on the Gospels were republished in Edinburg, Scotland, by Messrs. Oliphant & Son. Their very extensive circulation in this country, and the great favor with which they were received in the churches, warranted the British publishers in this under taking.

In 1864-5 the two volumes on Genesis were issued from the press of the American Publishers, the Messrs. Carter, of New York. They evince great labor and research, and in a brief space furnish a mass of material. And his special fitness for the latest work, where so many great questions were to be grappled, at the threshold of Divine Revelation, was already indicated by his review of "Bush on Genesis" in the *Princeton Review.*

In 1852 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College, and he was honored with the degree of LL.D. by the college of New Jersey, in 1867.

He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869, the last session of the Old School body previous to the reunion. He presided at the great Assembly at New York, at the adjourned [illegible] Reunion Jubilee.

In addition to the works previously mentioned, he was the author of "Letters to Governor Bigler on the Common School System," in controversy with Bishop O'Connor, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh; also of a tract on "Universal Salvation," published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Philadelphia: also of a public debate with Bishop O'Connor on the relation of the Romish Church to Free Institutions, and of a controversy with the *Pittsburgh Catholic* (the late Rev. Dr. Keogh) on "Indulgences."

In February, 1858, Dr. Jacobus was called to the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh (formerly the Fifth Presbyterian Church, which had been dissolved), and was mainly instrumental in building up that now flourishing congregation. He relinquished this charge some three years ago, owing to failing health, and took a trip to the Pacific coast, returning about a year ago. He has since pursued his educational and literary labors with unabated vigor, and gave all needful attention to other duties. He took a deep interest in the "Sustentation Fund" for the benefit of pastors having charge of financially weak congregations, and made an earnest address on this subject at the meeting of the Synod of Pittsburgh, held at Shadyside, some ten days ago.

The deceased leaves five children, three daughters and two sons. Two daughters are married—one to Rev. Matthew Vankirk, of Philadelphia, and the other to James B. Scott, Esq., with the firm of Park, Brothers & Co. The third, Miss Kate, remains at home. One son, Mr. Samuel H. Jacobus, is the financial manager of the Jacobus and Nunck Manufacturing Company; while the younger, M. W. Jacobus, Jr., is a student at Princeton College.

ACTION OF THE CENTRAL CONGREGATION.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, held yesterday, at the close of the morning service, to take action in regard to the death of Dr. Jacobus, the following named persons were appointed a committee to prepare a minute expressing the sense of the meeting, J. P. Smith Wm. Lyon, James Atkinson, G. S. Head and J. M. Kennedy.

The committee reported the following paper which was adopted:

With profound sorrow this congregation has heard of the death of its former pastor Dr. Melancthon William Jacobus, who died suddenly at his residence in Allegheny city, on the morning of October 28, 1876. And while we bow in submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we desire to pay a proper tribute to the memory of the eminent and beloved deceased.

In the death of Dr. Jacobus, the ministry has lost one of its brightest lights, the church one of its boldest and most successful defenders, the family its honored head and society a devout Christian. His life was an eminently successful one. Graduating at an early age and with high honors at Princeton College, he shortly thereafter entered the Presbyterian Church, and preached and labored in an eastern congregation with great acceptance for many years, and until he was elected professor in the Western Theological Seminary of our neighboring city of Allegheny. He came amongst us in the maturity and vigor of his full manhood, bringing a ripe scholarship; a mind naturally strong and thoroughly trained by the closest habits of application and study, a thorough knowledge of his profession, and an absolute devotion to the cause in which he was engaged; he filled the position to which he had been chosen with the greatest success and honor, continuously down to the time when he was summoned hence by the Master. In all these years, he was a leader in the Church, as author, teacher and preacher, ever ready to aid and strengthen her friends, and a formidable champion in her defense against the attacks of her foes, the founder of some of her most glorious enterprises, and the sharer of some of her greatest triumphs.

But it is chiefly to him, as pastor of this church and congregation, we would pay our tribute. This position he filled for a period of more than fourteen years, commencing in 1858, and those of us who sat under his ministry can bear longing testimony to the power, the progress, the influence and the prosperity of the church during that time. Truly the "Lord did guide him continually," and this his church was "like a watered garden and spring of water, whose waters failed not." During his pastorate he was performing his duties as professor in the seminary and writing those books, which will live after him and be an honor to his name, in guiding and assisting those in search of truth. His life was one of actual, active service in the cause of the Master; his work will testify that he wrought with labor and travel night and day, neither an idler nor drone, setting an example to the rising ministry of earnest and abundant service. He was called away suddenly from the midst of his usefulness and before age had compelled a relaxation from his labors. He continued to love and cherish his association with us until his sudden and lamented death. To us his Christian character was lovely; let his memory be blessed. At the time of his death he had served more years as pastor, with one exception, than any other then living in our two cities. An aged and lamented one having preceded him into the presence of the Master, only a few days, and in almost as sudden and similar manner.

The lives and the deaths of these, who, with others have gone to sit down with the patriarchs in the kingdom of God, are fraught with lessons to us. Let us remember the words of admonition of the lamented dead in his last sermon to us: "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets do they live forever? But our work as a church is not yet done. The field remains and widens as men pass away. Occupy it. God opens a path, but we must do the marching. His path is open only to those who go forward. One step at a time is all that God requires. Near by to Marah are the palm trees and wells of Elim, and just beyond is the blessed country, and the clusters of Eschol are there for such, and such only as will go in and gather them."

To the stricken family we offer our sincere Christian sympathy and condolence in this the sad hour of their bereavement, and direct them to go for comfort to that source to which he, if living, would point them in all their troubles.

Captain Edward Evans.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Edward Evans, an old and well-known steamboatman, which occurred suddenly on Saturday morning, near his residence, in Union township, this county. Captain Evans had started from home to this city in his carriage, and had proceeded only a short distance when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated his existence in a few minutes. The deceased had been engaged in steamboating on the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers for upward of forty years, commanding in that time some of the best boats on the Western waters. In 1860, if we recollect rightly, he took out the Westmoreland, a large boat which was built at Brownsville, Pa., which was the last boat that made a trip to New Orleans before the river was taken into the possession of the rebels. The last boat he commanded was the Exchange. He has been living a comparatively retired life for the past three years at his country residence in Union township with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, who are left to mourn his death. Deceased was in the fiftieth year of his age.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

IF the North now surrenders to the solid South at the ballot-box, and deliberately sacrifices many of the gains of the war, it is difficulty to conceive of anything she would not submit to hereafter. No future election can so effectually dispose of this subject of Southern claims as the one now pending.

IN EVERY business community throughout the North the tide has at length set in strongly in favor of the Republican candidates. At first there was much indifference. Some talked of a "change." But when the full import of the "change" came to be understood, when the awful risk of turning over the Government to the solid South loomed up, then intelligent and thinking men recoiled from the peril of such a revolutionary "change" as that.

GENERAL SHERMAN is generally understood to be a Democrat, but he evidently takes precious little stock in TILDEN. In a "private and confidential" letter to General HALLECK, dated September, 1863, he made use of the following expressive language:

> If any man, North or South, withholds his share of taxes or his physical assistance in this, the crisis of our history, he should be deprived of all voice in the future elections of this country, and might be banished or reduced to the condition of a mere denizen of the land.

CONGRESSMAN RIDDLE, of Tennessee, the author of the most sweeping bill ever heard of to authorize the payment of individual war claims, has coolly signed a document stating that he also indorses TILDEN's death-bed letter. Six of the Kentucky members of Congress, and two from Alabama, who have signed a similar document, have also introduced private bills into Congress for the payment of Southern claims, which they declare in their communication to be prohibited by the law of nations and the Supreme Court. The statements were prepared by the nincompoops of TILDEN's Literary Bureau, and forwarded to the States named for signature. "Reform is necessary."

THE following is a list of the Republican nominees for Congress in the several districts of this State. They are all worthy and competent; and entitled not only to the full vote of the party, but to the suffrages of all who have at heart the welfare and stability of the Government. Except in some few districts, hopelessly Democratic, there ought to be a clean sweep on Tuesday next, and will be if the Republicans do their duty:

1—Chapman Freeman.
2—Charles O'Neill.
3—Benjamin L. Berry.
4—Wm. D. Kelley.
5—A. C. Harmer.
6—William Ward.
7—Isaac N. Evans.
8—H. D. Maskley.
9—A. Herr Smith.
10—Howard J. Reeder.
11—D. J. Waller.
12—Henry B. Payne.
13—J. L. Nutting.
14—J. W. Killinger.
15—Edward Overton, Jr.
16—John I. Mitchell.
17—Jacob M. Campbell.
18—Thaddeus M. Mahon.
19—C. H. Bressler.
20—R. V. B. Lincoln.
21—
22—Russell Errett.
23—Thomas M. Bayne
24—W. S. Shallenberger
25—Harry White.
26—John M. Thompson
27—Lewis F. Watson.

THE Republican case stands thus, and the people do not want any change in the policy which has brought about these results:

In the last ten years the national debt has been reduced $656,992,246 44.

In the last ten years the annual interest has been reduced from $133,067,740 69 to $100,240,271 23—a reduction of nearly $33,000,000 per annum in interest alone.

In the last ten years the annual expenditures of the Government show a reduction of $262,349,619 66.

In the last ten years the Federal taxation of the people has been reduced $300,000,000 per year.

In the last ten years the Government has not only lived within its income, but has made an average annual saving of $56,742,284, which it has applied on the public debt.

In the last ten years the public credit has been appreciated from the sale of six per cent. gold bonds for depreciated greenbacks to the ready sale of four and a half per cent. bonds above par in gold.

TILDEN, in his "last ditch" letter, says that no claim for loss "incurred by disloyal persons" will be paid. Mr. RIDDLE, Democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, said in a recent speech that "all the Southern people are now loyal." Such a recent speech, shows the worthlessness of TILDEN's promise as follows:

> If the law gave jurisdiction to courts to entertain the claims of loyal citizens, and the claimant could show that he had been amnestied or pardoned (and most all have been) he must be treated as loyal—for the Supreme Court in *ex parte* Garland, 4 Wal. have decided that pardon or amnesty obliterates the disloyalty. So that if the courts are open to claims for loss and damage by the war the requisite of loyalty amounts to nothing—all could come in.
>
> But it may be said that it is not intended to open the courts, but that Congress in its sovereign discretion shall determine on specific claims. Pray, if a special bill pass Congress, how can the President tell whether the claimant had or had not been loyal? The grave error of the position taken by the letter is that by affirming that any claim for loss or damage by a disloyal person would not be recognized by implication, affirms that the claim for loss or damages by the war of a loyal person would be recognized.

THE truth about the "race conflict" at Cainhoy, South Carolina, is out at last. It will be remembered that the Democratic press throughout the country attempted to manufacture party capital out of the affair, by declaring that the negroes were responsible for the affair, and that they first fired on the whites. But the sworn testimony of the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the county in which Cainhoy is situated, made a few days ago before the Coroner's jury, proves beyond all question that the white ruffians who composed what is known as the Butler Guards were entirely and solely responsible for the fight. The first shots were fired by the whites; an old and helpless negro was the first man killed. The blacks fired in self-defense only, and for the first time in the history of the race-conflicts in the South, they were victors. In this respect only was the Cainhoy fight peculiar. In every other particular it closely resembled the Hamburg, Vicksburg, Eufala, Ellenton, New Gascony and the score of other outrages that the white Democrats of the South have committed for political purposes.

THE steps that have been taken by business men, leading bankers, merchants and manufacturers throughout the North, to prevent a sudden and unwise change in the financial policy of the Government, has had a powerful influence upon a class of men who have hitherto hesitated. The New York *Evening Post* says that the anxiety felt two weeks ago has been greatly relieved as the canvass has revealed the true strength of the parties. From California, Wisconsin, Florida, New Jersey and Indiana, the reports through the State Committees based upon information obtained by a careful study of the field, leave little room for doubt about them. Even New Jersey is now considered as removed from the list of surely Democratic States, which it was conceded to be earlier in the campaign, and a good majority for HAYES would not surprise the National Committee. In New York State a very cautious estimate has been made, which shows that only an enormous illegal vote in New York city and Kings county can offset the Republican majority. Everywhere the country is waking up to the full significance of the perilous consequences of putting the National Government in the hands of the "solid South."

SOME days ago we published an article under the caption of "Sheffield Coming to America," in which it was stated that the Messrs. SANDERSON, of Sheffield, having, with many other producers of cutlery, failed in getting the British Government to commit itself to a protective policy, as the only means of successfully competing with American manufacturers, had determined to establish works at Syracuse, New York, under the auspices of Messrs. SWEET & Co. We now observe, by the Sheffield *Independent* of September 30, that a savage protest has been entered against such intended action on the part of the Messrs. SANDERSON, which had caused great excitement and despondency among British capitalists. We have not room for the article in full, but its conclusion is most significant, as showing the faith which English free traders have in their ally on this side the ocean—the Democratic party.

> If, in conclusion, we are asked what are the other steel manufacturers to do who trade to America? we say, do nothing, but go on as you were doing, giving your customer value for his dollar, and taking an active interest in every new process for cheapening production. Messrs. Sweet & Co. evidently believe that the present tariff is to be perpetual. We do not. On the contrary, we consider its race is nearly run. When the Democrats succeed at the elections they will probably be in power for many years. Now, if there is one thing to which that party is pledged it is the utter destruction of the present tariff system. If this monstrous protection against Sheffield is destroyed or mitigated by legislation of a more enlightened character, then a new era will dawn. We therefore say wait and watch. We hope that what we have said will strip this move of Sanderson Brothers & Co. of any portentous character, and prove that it is wholly a personal affair, and not one which indicates any new pit-fall for the trade.

JAMES SHEAKLEY'S WAR RECORD.

To the Voters of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District.

The Shenango Valley *Argus*, of October 28th, in reply to the declarations of Colonel R. M. GIBSON, of this city, made at a Democratic meeting held in Greenville, Mercer county, October 24th, "that nowhere in the North was the Democratic party on record as opposing the war," publishes in full the proceedings of a meeting held in West Greenville, August 11, 1864, which completely refutes Mr. GIBSON's statement. It so happens, too, that JAMES SHEAKLEY, Democratic candidate for Congress in that district, was the secretary of that meeting, and prepared the report for publication. The record of that meeting is not only produced, as made up by SHEAKLEY's own hand, but it proves incontestably that he acted among those who denounced the war as "wicked and unholy," and kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union army. The preamble to the resolutions is as long, almost, as the Declaration of Independence, which it stupidly endeavors to paraphrase. It opens by a reference to "these *once* United States;" declares that the rebellion was caused by "the fell monster Abolitionism," that "liberty was trampled underfoot by usurpers, our sons and our brothers were driven like bullocks to the slaughter pens to be butchered in a needless, wicked and unholy war, which has draped our land in mourning; and we are now called upon to take the place of those slaughtered, while he who occupies the Presidential chair, is indulging in obscene jests at the misery thus dealt around him, refusing to restore peace to his distressed and unhappy fellow citizens unless they allow the African, an inferior race, to be elevated to an equality with themselves." The preamble concludes as follows:

> We consider that every life hereafter lost in this most atrocious war will be a deliberate murder, and every dollar wrung from the pocket of the taxpayer to further its prosecution a downright robbery.
>
> In view of the facts, therefore
>
> 1. *Resolved*, That justice and humanity demand the immediate cessation of hostilities and the adoption of peace measures as the only hope of the people.
>
> 2. That we remonstrate against any further draft upon the able bodied men of the country, to assist in prolonging a war that we believe to be uncalled for and superlatively wicked.
>
> 3. That the people should not be required to take up arms in defense of a Government that refuses to protect them in their rights.
>
> 4. That we request the President of the United States to revoke his order for a conscription, and we call upon the people throughout the State to hold meetings and petition for peace and a redress of their grievances.

With such a record, Mr. SHEAKLEY asks the votes of patriotic citizens, and claims always to have been in favor of the "war for the Union." Let the voters of the Twenty-sixth district see to it that a man who would thus denounce the Government under which he lived, as guilty of murdering its soldiers and robbing its citizens, is not permitted longer to assist in making its laws. Let them vote for Colonel JOHN M. THOMPSON, a brave soldier and honored citizen, who was found on the right side in the hour of his country's danger.

DURING the campaign of 1844 the Democrats of Pennsylvania inscribed on their banners, "POLK, DALLAS, SHUNK and the tariff of '42," and their orators traveled the State and sang out to the people the assurance that POLK was a better tariff man than CLAY—and on those promises deceived many prominent manufacturers, who were induced to aid in the election of POLK. The repeal of the Tariff act of 1842 by a Democratic Congress, was the result of the stupidity of Pennsylvania's support of POLK.

In 1852 Governor BIGLER and other Democratic speakers took up the Democratic platform and assured the people that if they would once more trust that party they would "frown down any effort, whether within or out of Congress, to again agitate the slavery question." The people [illegible] Kansas-Nebraska act, with border ruffianism, were the fruits it bore.

In 1856 the Democratic party again went before an outraged people, and JAMES BUCHANAN authorized his friends to say to the freemen of America that the free State people should have fair play; and in that year "BUCHANAN, BRECKENRIDGE and Free Kansas" was the war cry, while "bleeding Kansas" and "freedom shriekers" were sneeringly thrown out to the Republicans. By fraud BUCHANAN was elected, and the Lecompton Constitution, with its bloody and diabolical concomitants, was the result.

The year 1876 has arrived, and TILDEN becomes the candidate of the Democratic party. He finds that his party is in favor of indemnifying rebels for property destroyed by a war of their own making; and knowing that the loyal people of the North have no confidence in his party, but are really fearful that a Democratic Congress will pass favorably on those claims, Mr. TILDEN, like his predecessors, steps to the front and tries to "pour oil on the troubled waters" by assuring us that he will veto any bill of the kind, if passed by Congress, in the event of his election. POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN had borne spotless names, in both their private and official lives previous to their election, and they deceived and betrayed the people through a gross violation of their pledges. TILDEN has shown himself a traitor to his country, and a dishonored trickster in his private and official life, and yet his party expects us to trust him.

The South, which then controlled the Democratic party, influenced POLK, PIERCE and BUCHANAN to do what they did; and that same South, which now *owns* and *rules* the Democratic party—and must furnish nearly all the votes to elect TILDEN, if he can be elected—will *compel* TILDEN to sign any bill they may pass to please the rebels.

After such gross and wicked betrayal of a people by a party, shall we once more hand over the control of this Government to the same party, and reap the bitter fruits which they have heretofore been forced to reap?

For forty years the Democratic party has been false to the people and to its promises. They have at no time made a promise which they kept or intended to keep, save when they threatened to rebel, and any promise they now make will just as certainly be broken. They have been trained in a school which holds that "the end justifies the means," and in their eyes neither murder nor treason—much less lying—is any crime, so that they reach the end after which they are striving.

If TILDEN should be elected with a Democratic Congress a rebel claims bill will be at once introduced, and the rebels will compel its passage, since the whole South has a common interest in the measure. After its passage TILDEN will sign it, no matter what promise he may now make.

To put the best phase on the Democracy and its candidates, every man must admit that there is a doubt in regard to their position, whilst there can be no doubt of the course which the Republican party and its candidates will pursue. The interests at stake are too momentous to warrant the citizens of a great nation in acting on an uncertainty, and supporting a party whose record is filled on every page with broken pledges.

The Republican party has redeemed every pledge it has made to the people, whilst the Democratic party has violated all. Which shall we trust?

SENATOR MORTON has addressed a letter to the editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in which he throws some new light on the subject of counting the electoral vote. Up to 1865, there had been no rule of law on the subject, the count having been made under the general directions given in the Constitution. In January, 1865, the twenty-second joint rule was adopted, providing the form and method for making the count, and enacting, among other things, that when the two Houses assembled in the hall of the House to witness the count, if any objection was made by any member of the House or Senate to receiving any electoral vote or votes, the two Houses should immediately separate, and each, in its own chamber, without any debate, vote upon the objection, and if the objection was not overruled by the vote of both Houses then the electoral vote or votes objected to were not to be received. This rule was regarded as too broad and dangerous, inasmuch as either House could, upon the most trivial pretext, reject the vote of a State. In 1873, when the electoral vote was counted, that of Arkansas was thrown out, by the Senate, because the certificate of the Governor had not been attested by the seal of the State. In like manner, the House rejected certain votes from Georgia, cast for Mr. GREELEY, on the ground that that candidate was then dead. Mr. MORTON introduced an amendment to the joint rule, providing that no electoral vote should be rejected unless by concurrent action of both Houses, and also reported a bill covering this amendment and providing for a limited debate upon any objection made to an electoral vote. This bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House, the Democrats opposing and making it a party measure. The joint rules expire with each Congress, but as they relate to matters about which there is usually no dispute, they have been generally accepted by a new Congress without readoption; with the perfect understanding, however, that either House has full power to dissent to any or all of them. On this point Mr. MORTON remarks:

> At the last session the Senate, by resolution, expressly dissented from the twenty-second joint rule, thus taking away any argument of assent or adoption that might be drawn from mere silence. The matter now stands as if no such rule had ever been in existence, and unless further action is had by Congress before the day fixed for counting the votes in February, the count will have to be made under the general direction of the constitutional provision.

This provision of the Constitution (already published in the COMMERCIAL) leaves several important things open to construction, to which Mr. MORTON refers as follows.

> The votes of the several electoral colleges are to be sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate, and by him to be opened only, and for the first time, in the presence of the two Houses when they are assembled to witness the counting of the vote. It has generally been considered that the two Houses are assembled, not as a joint convention, or as constituting one body made up of the members of each House, but that each is present in its own capacity to witness the counting of the vote. The President of the Senate is to open the packages containing the electoral votes in the presence of the two Houses, "and the votes shall then be counted." By whom shall the votes be counted, and who shall determine and pronounce the result? If the two Houses thus assembled do not constitute a joint convention with the power in that character to count the votes and determine the result, then the two Houses cannot act at all except each in its separate capacity; and acting in that way they could take no action which would be of a binding character unless both Houses concurred in it. If the two Houses cannot thus determine the result and count the votes, then it must be done by the President of the Senate, and it will be for him to determine and announce the result. * * * As to what power or control the two Houses acting separately may exercise over the counting of the votes, and the determination as to who has been elected, has been the subject of discussion, and about which there has been a great difference of opinion.

From the above it is clear, as we have heretofore held, that the Democratic managers have not the slightest ground for claiming that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, either by common consent or from any other circumstance; and if the House should attempt to nullify the will of any State, by throwing out its electoral vote, the act will be clearly revolutionary and treated as such.

DO THE people of Pennsylvania desire to see the next National House of Representatives controlled by Confederate influences? Do they propose to contribute by their votes to the ostracism of loyalty and the exaltation of treason? Every vote thrown for a Democratic Congressional candidate is a vote directly in furtherance of this result. Bitter experience has shown that, no matter what the professions of Northern Democratic Congressman may have been before election, they have invariably acted with their party in obedience to Southern demands. The inevitable and irresistible drift and tendency of that party is toward complete subordination to the policy of the "solid South." In the present House there are fifty-three ex-Confederate army officers and twenty-four officials of the ex-rebel government. There are eighty-eight Democrats from the section formerly slaveholding, and eighty-nine from the other States. In all there are forty-eight committees, including the special Committee on the Centennial, of which HOPKINS is Chairman. Thirty-three of these are regarded as leading, but only about a score are of real importance. Of the forty-eight chairmanships the former slave States, with less than two fifths of the population, have twenty-four. These include all the important ones, after those of Ways and Means, Appropriations and Banking and Currency. Nearly every Northern chairman of a committee is handicapped by a strong Southern Democrat as the second man on the committee. The South has thirty of the second places, making in all fifty-four out of eighty-eight Democrats from the former slave States who are put in leading positions. The ten ex-rebel States have thirteen chairmanships and seventeen of the second positions. For the first time in the history of the Union not a single chairmanship has been assigned to New England, embracing five out of the thirteen original States. The Northwest and the States west of the Mississippi are also left out in the cold. Of the employees of the House fifty-seven Union soldiers, many of them disabled in the service, were discharged and, as far as can be ascertained, forty-seven Confederate soldiers were appointed. The names of many of the employees, such as extra messengers, folders and extra committee clerks, cannot be ascertained, for the reason that they are paid upon vouchers instead of a regular roll. A great number of these are ex-Confederates. The Democratic party in the House is managed and controlled throughout, and in every particular, by the Southern wing. The same thing precisely is true as to the politics of the country at large. Wherever the Democrats have gained control in the lately rebellious States, whether by fraud and intimidation or otherwise, those of their own party who remained true to the Union during the war have been sent to the rear, and conspicuous service in behalf of the "Lost Cause" is made the sole test in the bestowal of offices. In view of these pregnant facts, is not the duty of every patriotic citizen equally obvious? Is it wise, or safe, to commit the absolute control of the Government to the hands of those who have proved themselves to be its deadliest enemies? Would any sensible man commit the management of his estate to one who had always, and in every way, sought to injure him in his most precious interests? Every intelligent man in Allegheny county knows that ERRETT and BAYNE, if elected, will inflexibly oppose, by their votes, every scheme looking to the re-establishment of rebel domination, and every intelligent man also knows, from their past record, that both HOPKINS and COCHRAN will, if re-elected, be simply as clay in the hands of the potters of the "solid South." On the one side is absolute safety; on the other is certain danger.

ONE of the main differences between the Republican and Democratic parties in their methods of dealing with political crimes, is that the former punishes them, while the latter rewards. There never was in the history of this nation, so stupendous a crime as that of the late war of the rebellion, for it was the embodiment of all crimes; yet the Democrats reward with the very highest offices in their gift men who were leaders in and did most to prolong that war. They now profess, in order to gain power, that the war was wrong, and even boast that a few hundred of their members fought on the Union side; yet whenever they can, they give preference to men who were loudest in voice and greatest in effort in opposing the war to suppress the rebellion. Why do they not select some decent Union men for their standard bearers, in place of thoroughbred copperheads? HOPKINS and COCHRAN were nothing else than the nastiest of these reptiles, yet they are selected to *represent* the Democratic party! There seems to be no variation in these selections; and we may therefore conclude that the best recommendation in that party is a record open and unequivocal, pure and unmixed, of sympathy for rebels and their cause. They try to figure out one word, one sentence, or even a nod of Governor TILDEN, which by strained construction would even for a time be favorable to the war for the Union. Why all this effort? There were a number of men who were true and loyal during the late war, whom they could have selected, and whose war records were honorable; *but they did not want* such. They sought and found two copperhead leaders, the greatest of the party, and of these they made one their candidate for President, and the other their candidate for Vice President. They made the same kind of selection in Indiana, and they do the same all through the South. After all this they appeal to Republicans to let bygones be by-gones! It is only a race; and it seems clear that so long as Democrats can hold up their war record, the Republicans can do the same.

They are having sleighing already in Crescent, Michigan.

THE BOGUS TAX RECEIPTS.

The "Still Hunt" Leads to New York.

Another Democratic Magnate Under Arrest—George McGowan, the Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee, Implicated—The Three Democratic Chiefs Held in $5,000 Bail for a Further Hearing on Friday—Other Startling Disclosures Promised—Tilden Supposed to be Implicated.

[From the Philadelphia Press, October 31.]

The recognized and official head of the Philadelphia Democracy, the Chairman of its City Committee, is charged with complicity in the enormous scheme of fraud and pollution of the ballot exposed on Saturday night. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in a preliminary hearing of the case before Committing Magistrate Carpenter. Naturally, the serious character of the offense and its disastrous demoralization of the Democracy occasioned considerable excitement, so that when the hour appointed for the hearing arrived all the doorways were besieged, crowds thronged the sidewalks in the vicinity, while inside the hall of justice were gathered, in addition to representatives of the press, policemen and budding lawyers, as many of the big and little guns of both political organizations as could well be packed together in such a small compass. A delay of a quarter of an hour was occasioned by the non-appearance of witnesses, but the missing ones having presented themselves the names "Henry Marcus, Samuel Josephs, George McGowan" were called by the magistrate, and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., representing the defendants, answered, "All here, sir," and then the examination of witnesses was immediately begun.

The first idea of the Commonwealth, represented by Colonel William B. Mann and Christian Kneass, Esq., the Chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee, was to show that an election was to be held. Counsellor Cassidy inquired if this was the intention, when Deputy Sheriff James E. Salter's name was called, and although he said there would hardly be any necessity for this formality, yet Colonel Mann said he would rather introduce such evidence first, and so proceeded to interrogate the Sheriff's representative, submitting in evidence the Sheriff's proclamation for an election, indicating the date thereof, what officers were to be voted for and that the proclamation had been formally promulgated in accordance with the provisions of law.

THE PAPER SHOWN TO BE COUNTERFEIT.

Mr. Thomas W. Price, the blank-book manufacturer and stationer, was then placed on the witness stand. His testimony was as follows:

Mr. Mann—Do you prepare the forms for election tax receipts for the Tax Collector of the city of Philadelphia?

I have for several years, and I did this year.

Have you one with you?

I have [submitting a half-sheet of a printed form containing four tax receipt blanks].

This is the form of the blank as you furnished it to the Tax Receiver, is it not?

Yes, sir.

The words, "Personal Tax—1876," how are they formed?

They are formed in the paper while in a pulpy condition, called laid or water-lines.

It shows more plainly when held up to the light, does it not?

Yes, sir.

Mr. Mann—I handed you a number of pieces of paper similar to these. What is the character of that paper?

This sheet [holding up one of the sheets alluded to] is what may be called twenty-four pound double cap writing paper.

Mr. Mann—Hold that up to the light, and you read "Personal Tax" and "1876" below, the arrangement being similar to that you print for the Receiver of Taxes, is it not?

Yes, sir.

Are those things kept by the trade?

No, sir; no, no.

Not made and sold generally, then? inquired Mr. Mann.

No, sir. We had to make a special roll, and made an arrangement that every sheet made was to be accounted for to us. Every sheet was handed over to the Tax Receiver, except this half sheet, which we retain.

About what time do you furnish these to the Receiver of Taxes?

They are furnished more than thirty days previous to the election; then it takes some time to have what is called the dandy roll made, the paper manufactured, &c.

You examined these sheets? [referring to the captured bundles.]

I counted them; there were 1,910 sheets.

How many on a sheet?

Sixteen on a sheet.

That made 30,560 blanks then?

Well, I have not calculated: about that amount, I should say.

Mr. Cassidy here asked how many [illegible]

Mr. Price replied that he could not tell exactly, as he did not attend much to the details, but he could very readily ascertain. This closed Mr. Price's testimony.

THE DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Detective Henry Weyl, of the Mayor's police, was next called, and the first question asked him was,

"Will you state if you stopped a carriage, and where?"

"Well, I had better commence at the beginning. I had orders from the Chief of Police to go to Bainbridge street between Fifth and Sixth to watch a carriage; to see who got in, and where it went. I saw the hack leave the stable, and saw Mr. Marcus get in. It stopped at a tavern, Ninth and Bainbridge streets, where Marcus got out. He came out in about five minutes, drove up Ninth street to Walnut, and then stopped at No. 1014 Walnut street, the Democratic headquarters. There Marcus got out of the carriage and went in. While I was watching he came to the door several times, and looked up and down the street as though looking for some one. About fifteen minutes after an other cab came up and drove up to the door. Marcus' cab was moved up the street a short distance in order to make room for this second cab, from which Mr. Samuel Josephs emerged with two large bundles. These he carried into the headquarters, and told his driver afterwards to drive off. In about fifteen minutes after Josephs and Marcus came out, each carrying a bundle. Josephs deposited his bundle in Marcus' carriage, and then walked out Walnut street. Marcus' carriage was driven down Walnut street to Tenth, and had turned Locust, when I caught hold of the horse's head, and told the driver to stop, that he was under arrest. Four officers, who were in a cab following, came up, and Marcus tried to get out. The officers pushed him back; some of them got inside; I got on top, and we drove to the Central Station."

Are the bundles exhibited here the same that you saw put in?

Yes, sir.

Same character of bundle that you saw Josephs take in?

Yes, sir.

Had they these marks now on them, "A. M. Walker, Merchants' Hotel, Courtland street?" Another "A. M. Walker, Philadelphia, Pa.?" and on one of them also "5 P. M. train, October 28, 1876?"

Yes, sir.

You did not see were Josephs came from?

No, sir. I was watching Marcus' carriage.

Who were the other officers?

They are here, and then pointed to Reserves Bechtel, Search, Walter and another reserve.

Mr. Cassidy in cross-examining the detective said, "You have omitted to say at whose house the carriage stopped before it came to Walnut street."

I don't know.

How long did Mr. Marcus stop there?

About five minutes.

Were you in there?

I was half a square away watching.

Were you told what to do?

Well, to watch the carriage, see what was put in and to arrest them.

Would you have arrested these people if these were blanks you captured?

I would such people as those; yes.

Who told you they were fraudulent tax receipts?

The Chief of Police.

You followed them to No. 1014 Walnut street?

I waited on the opposite side.

Did you see Marcus take anything in?

I noticed Josephs carrying these bundles in [holding them by the twine]; I recognize them by the peculiar wrappings.

Were they the same two bundles?

Yes, so I believe.

Who came out with Marcus at Ninth and Bainbridge?

I did not notice.

Does Alderman McMullin keep the place.

I don't know.

And you have been an officer for five years?

Yes, sir.

GEORGE M'GOWAN IDENTIFIED.

Reserve Officer Henry Bechtel was then called to corroborate Detective Weyl. He said: "I saw those bundles taken out of Josephs' carriage, and taken into the club house. When Marcus' carriage was stopped at Tenth and Locust street I saw a man jump out and run away."

Who was it?

"This gentleman here," he replied, pointing at George McGowan, the Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee. "I ran after him, but he got away."

Mr. Cassidy here asked: "You are sure he is the man?"

"Put his hat on and I will tell you better," the witness replied. "No, I won't," said the counsellor. "Well, I will swear to him, anyhow," rejoined the officer.

Did you ask any one what his name was?

Yes, I guess I did.

Did you ask the person who you say was McGowan if he was Marcus?

Well, I don't know.

Mr. Cassidy—Well, I will try you another way. Did you say to him, "Is your name Marcus—now skip out of here?"

Not to the best of my knowledge.

Did you arrest him?

No.

Was there a crowd there?

There were three or four persons on the corner.

Mr. Mann—Did this man, McGowan, appear to be anxious to stay?

No, he ran.

You are confident he is the man?

Yes, I am confident.

Reserve Officers Search and Walter reiterated the story of the capture, and said they had been detailed by Lieutenant Crout to act under Detective Weyl's instructions.

THE DRIVER'S TESTIMONY.

Mathias Farren, of No. 941 South Sixth street, a hack driver, employed at Daly's, on Sixth street, below Bainbridge, said:

Marcus got in the carriage at the stable and went to No. 1014 Walnut street. He stopped there and I waited with my carriage for further orders.

Mr. Mann—Who came out afterwards?

Mr. Marcus was the only one I recognized—a band of music was passing at the time and I was attending to my horses.

Where were you to drive to when you left No. 1014 Walnut street?

Fifth and Locust.

Whose place?

No name was mentioned.

Who told you?

Some fellow in the carriage hallooed out—I don't know who it was.

When you left the stable, there were no bundles in the carriage, were there?

No, sir.

While being cross examined by Mr. Cassidy, the witness was asked if he hadn't made a mistake in the route. "Didn't you stop at Ninth and Bainbridge?"

Oh! yes. Mr. Marcus went in, came out after a while, but did not bring out the bundles.

WHERE JOSEPHS GOT THE BUNDLES.

Lawrence Flanagan, hack driver, employed on Sansom street, between Eighth and Ninth, was asked by Mr. Mann:

Do you know Mr. Josephs?

Yes; he got in my carriage at the Girard House on Saturday night.

Where did he go?

To the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

Alone?

No; in company with another man that I don't know.

What did they do there?

Waited for the train to get in, and waited some time.

Did you see them get in the cab?

Yes.

Was McGowan one of the men?

I couldn't say.

Didn't you see them put anything in the carriage?

No, sir.

Where did they tell you to go?

Sixth and Market: but they did not stop there. Then they told me to go to No. 1014 Walnut street.

Did you see them take anything out?

No, sir; they told me to come inside, take a drink, and they would pay me.

You only took Mr. Josephs then once?

Yes, only once.

Who paid you?

The other man.

Do you think it was McGowan?

I can't say it was.

OTHER DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

Counsellor Mann having examined all the witnesses present, said: "We now offer in evidence these receipts. For personal satisfaction," addressing Mr. Cassidy, "I will hand you a few."

Who is to get these? Mr. Cassidy asked.

We are ready to furnish them in any number you desire. They will go into the custody of the Commonwealth. We wanted to produce some evidence to show the delivery from New York. This matter don't stop here. We propose to show that this conspiracy has extended further than to these three men. This offense is of a very serious character. It is a conspiracy to qualify persons who are unable to vote, and to furnish them with the means of voting, to the extent of qualifying 30,000 people. I therefore ask that bail be fixed for a further hearing on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Cassidy here addressed the court, saying: "I should have interrupted my friend, but I did not want to interfere with his speech in getting off these pyrotechnics and having them published in the newspapers. We will accommodate you. We will appear at any time you may want, and enter any amount of bail."

Magistrate Carpenter announced that the amount of bail previously asked would be required, and this was produced, William Singerly, President of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company, becoming surety for George McGowan; Dr. E. C. Kamerly, ex-Select Councilman, for Henry Marcus, and Henry Daly for Samuel Josephs, to appear on Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

TILDEN'S ALLEGED COMPLICITY.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The capture of the paper for the Democratic bogus tax receipts still continues the theme for excitement in political circles, and the Democracy have been busy all day endeavoring to make out the affair as trivial, and one of common practice by both parties; but all unprejudiced people know well that such an infamous and shameless attempt at fraud has never been attempted here before. Another very important fact in connection with this bold scheme to carry Pennsylvania is that Governor Tilden is understood to have paid this city a flying visit on Friday last, one day in advance of the fraudulent paper. On the register at the Continental Hotel of that date there appears the following signature among the numerous others: "Samuel J. Tilden, New York." He was assigned to room No. 230, and left on Saturday. The matter was kept a profound secret and the presence of this prominent individual not noted. Whether he came on a "still hunt"—for, indeed, it was a quiet one—is a matter of conjecture, and the most plausible theory is that he came here to see what chances there were for the success of this bold scheme of his managers. His known experience in all the small details of political trickery, and his questionable reputation as a public man and in some other respects, lay him under strong suspicion of active complicity in this last nefarious plot, when taken in connection with the undeniable facts that his name stands on the hotel register and that the hotel clerks refuse all information concerning it.

A MIS-SENT LETTER.

Tilden Looking to the Catholic Vote—What He Has Done for That Church.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, October 27.]

The following letter was brought to us by the members of a highly respectable business firm in this city, who received it yesterday in the course of regular business. The envelope, which is post-marked "New York, October 24," together with the original letter, is in our possession. It will be seen by the postscript that the writer had written to Cleveland about shipments. The supposition of the firm receiving the letter is that communication about shipments was placed in the wrong envelope and went to Wisconsin, while the letter intended for the Wisconsin correspondent came to the Cleveland firm. We make no comment on the document. It speaks for itself:

NEW YORK, October 23, 1876.

DEAR LEWIS—As promised, I stopped here on my way home from the Centennial to see our friends. I write you briefly, as this is my tenth letter to-night, and it is late. They promise us aid, but say it must be through the State Committee. Hewitt was so occupied that I had no opportunity to talk to him as I wished. A few minutes with the Governor, however, who happened in the city, did as well. He talks hopefully, but is solicitous about Wisconsin, and thinks there is a possibility of its vote determining the election. Among other things which I will tell you, he feels the necessity of a full Catholic vote, and wishes its importance cautiously urged upon the priests and officers of the church. The fact should be remembered by them that the school question has been dragged in issue in some States, and that the Democratic party is their true friend. He wants them reminded that he and the party are constantly assailed for the Gray Nuns act and such favors, and for the church to be laggard now would be little less than treachery. This matter he wishes to have looked after with the utmost caution and outside of committees, and by none not of our order.

I'll stop at Milwaukee as I go up and look at the matter there. Can you not go over to Madison and do so there? There is no time to be lost. I will also look after the mining regions when I get home, which will be not later than the 28th. I start to-morrow by three P. M. via Albany. Business is looking up.

Truly yours,
JAMES C. DEVAN.

P. S.—Please answer me at home on the back of this letter. Have written to Cleveland about our shipments.

A BLOODY PROPOSITION.

How Tilden's Bureau Instructs the Shot-Gun Leaders.

The accompanying is a *fac simile* copy of a confidential circular sent out from New York to trusted Democratic leaders in the South. The foot-note shows that great care has been taken to prevent exposure, only twenty-five prominent men in each doubtful Southern State being intrusted with the secret. This Democratic appeal, in the nature of instruction, is in the hands of trusted and unscrupulous leaders.

The name of the person addressed is withheld for prudential reasons, thus leaving a blank after the word "Hon.," to be filled in writing:

ROOMS OF THE———
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1876.

Hon. ————:

SIR:—The 7th of November will be fraught with great moment to your people. Upon that day will be determined whether or not you are to remain under the yoke of the carpet bagger and the native-born thief, who, under the guise of Republicanism, have been growing fat upon the substance of impoverished States. You hold your liberties in your own hands. You have it in your power to rid yourself of your oppressors on that day, and by rising in your might you can carry every Southern State for reform and good government. Allow no sickly sentimentality to interpose in behalf of your plunderers. Drive them with one swoop from the polls; and if necessary deluge your land with their blood. The loss of even two Southern States will jeopardise Governor Tilden's prospects for election, in which event you need blame no one but yourselves. Be steady, and freely resolve to put down Radicalism, and your deliverance is assured. On the day of election, evade Grant's minions as much as you can, but let your unerring bullets pierce the breasts of ravenous carpet-baggers and scalawags.

Strike, and let the watchword be,
For country, home and liberty!

By authority.

N. B.—Keep this circular concealed; but twenty-five of them have been sent to as many leaders in each of the doubtful Southern States. It is expected that you will convey the above admonition to none but brave, resolute and determined men.

READ THIS BEFORE VOTING.

From Ingersoll's Speech at the Soldiers' National Reunion, September 21, 1876.

The past, as it were, rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear the sounds of preparation, the music of the boisterous drums, the silver voices of heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale cheeks of women, and the flushed faces of men; and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet, woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles, kissing babes that are asleep. Some are receiving blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their harts again and again, and say nothing; and some are talking with wives, and endeavoring with brave words spoken in the old tones to drive from their hearts the awful fear. We see them part. We see the wife standing in the door with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing—at the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding high in her loving hands the child. He is gone, and forever.

We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the wild, grand music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities, through the towns and across the prairies—down to the fields of glory, to do and to die for the eternal right.

We go with them, one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields—in all the hospitals of pain—on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in ravines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches by forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men become iron, with nerves of steel. We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine—but human speech can never tell what they endured.

We are at home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief.

The past rises before us, and we see four millions of human beings governed by the lash—we see them bound hand and foot—we hear the strokes of cruel whips—we see the hounds tracking women through tangled swamps. We see babes sold from the breasts of mothers. Cruelty unspeakable! Outrage infinite!

Four million bodies in chains—four million souls in fetters. All the sacred relations of wife, mother, father and child trampled beneath the brutal feet of might. And all this was done under our own beautiful banner of the free.

The past rises before us. We hear the roar and shriek of the bursting shell. The broken fetters fall. These heroes died. We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen, the whipping post, and we see homes and firesides and school houses and books, and where all was want and crime and cruelty and fear we see the faces of the free.

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows and the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or of storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars; they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death. [A voice—"Glory!"] I have one sentiment for the soldiers living and dead—cheers for the living, and tears for the dead.

THE BULLETIN OF VICTORY.

Address of the National Republican Committee—Bright Prospects of the Campaign—Republicans Need Only Do Their Duty and the Battle is Won.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK, November 1, 1876.

To the Republicans of the United States:

A spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the Northern people within the last few days, evidenced by recent advices up to this evening at these headquarters, leaves no doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler by a large majority of electoral votes. The evasive and valueless promises of Mr. Tilden with the stereotyped approval forced by him from a few Southern Democratic committees not to press the rebel war claims for loss or damage to property, although still demanding the payment to rebels as well as to loyal persons of about two thousand millions of dollars claimed in their bills before Congress for supplies furnished or taken and for the use and occupation of property, have failed to produce conviction in the face of overwhelming evidence of their contrary purposes, and have alarmed instead of quieted the Northern people. The imminent danger to the public credit and to reviving commerce and manufactures, if the payment of the national debt is to depend upon a government of men whose rebellion that debt was created to suppress, has aroused the merchants and business men of New York and of the country. The violation, over nearly half the territory of the nation, by intimidation and murder, of the fundamental republican principle that the ballot shall be freely chosen and safely cast, is rallying a united North to put down promptly this new Southern rebellion. With this uprising of Northern sentiment every Northern State will probably be carried for Hayes. The frauds in New York city will be prevented, and the Democratic city majority kept down to such an amount that the large Republican majorities elsewhere will not fail to overcome and secure a decided majority in the State for Hayes and Wheeler. The three Pacific coast States, and New Jersey too, are believed to be surely Republican, and there is a good fighting chance for Indiana, while the information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana shows that in spite of the murderous opposition of the Tilden Democrats, those Southern States will give majorities for Hayes. The systematic and prearranged boastings from the Tilden headquarters in New York are only desperate expedients to avert inevitable defeat. The Republicans of the country have only to perform their full duty and every man go early to the polls, and the triumph of Hays and Wheeler will be overwhelming.

Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS INTENDED IN MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of October, and for the four months ending to-day, being the first third of the current fiscal year:

	October.	July 1 to Oct. 31.
Assorted national bank notes fit for circulation returned to the banks of issue	$ 8,563,200	$43,352,400
Assorted national bank notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes	4,148,400	21,010,900
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing national banks deposited in the Treasury	1,747,200	9,957,000
Totals	$14,458,800	$74,320,300

REPORTED DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES IN BALTIMORE.

Two citizens of Baltimore have sent to the Department of Justice a letter stating that it is currently reported that the Sheriff of that city, through his deputies, is contemplating the arrest of a sufficient number of United States deputy marshals on or before next Tuesday, with the evident intention of weakening the force of the power and presence of those officers on election day, and that the fear of insufficient protection from the United States Government, in case of the arrest of said deputy marshals, has produced a profound sensation among Republicans, which makes it exceedingly difficult to procure a sufficient number, in some localities, of volunteers for the position of deputy marshals on election day.

CONFERENCE OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who arrived in this city this morning in company with Secretary Cameron and General Sherman, called at the Executive Mansion before the Cabinet meeting. They were closeted with the President for nearly two hours. Afterwards Generals Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at the headquarters of the army.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for October.

Decrease During the Month $3,388,139.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of October:

Six per cent. bonds	$984,909,650	
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450	
Total coin bonds		$1,697,320,100
Lawful money debt		14,000,000
Matured debt		2,513,240
Legal tenders	$36,691,408	
Certificates of deposit	40,670,000	
Fractional currency	28,555,478	
Coin certificates	33,283,100	
Total without interest		$ 139,109,986
Total debt		$1,852,943,326
Total interest		34,473,464
Total debt and interest		$1,887,416,790
Cash in Treasury—coin	$ 75,067,027	
Cash in Treasury—currency	12,901,326	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,670,000	
Total in Treasury		$ 128,638,353
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,016,055,143
Decrease of debt during October		$ 3,388,139
Decrease of debt since June 30th		10,560,908
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by United States		32,080,218
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c		6,990,306
Balance of interest paid by United States		25,089,912

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

SERVIA REQUESTS AN ARMISTICE—TURKISH ASSENT TO THE PROPOSAL OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: "At one this (Monday) morning M. Kartzoff, at the request of Prince Milan, sent a telegram to Livadia, asking that General Ignatieff be instructed to obtain a six weeks' armistice, or, in case he fails, that Russia should intervene on behalf of Servia. A dispatch from Constantinople says: It is said that the Porte has accepted a proposal for a two months armistice, with the promise that if peace is not concluded within that time, the armistice may be susceptible to two successive prolongations of six weeks each. It is further provided that hostilities cease throughout Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovinia, and that foreign military attaches proceed to the seat of war to settle the lines of demarcation between the opposing forces.

FRUITS OF THE TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, October 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Deligrad reports that the Turks captured ten cannon and a large quantity of muskets and ammunition in their last battle at Djunis. The same paper's special from Belgrade does not single out the artillery as the most prominent in the defection on that occasion, but states that the Servian army, which was reduced to such a condition, that the men were hardly able to crawl, openly declared it would fight no longer, and abandoned its position *en masse*. General Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan, imploring him to come and prevent the army from crumbling entirely to pieces. The Prince conferred with M. Kartzoff five times during the night. It is impossible to make a stand at Cuprizia. At Deligrad, Rajanj and Paratchin and all along the road, the wildest confusion prevails. The wounded, the wagons, the staff and deserters are mixed up in an inextricable mass. The Circassians have appeared before Rajanj.

REPORTED MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

The Paris *Estafette* has a report that military law has been proclaimed in the Russian districts of Kien, Odessa, Kharkow and Caucasus, where lodging for 50,000 troops is being prepared.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports, that according to an official telegram the terms of the armistice are being finally agreed upon and their publication is hourly expected.

The *Post* gives prominence to the following article in an official form: "We still entertain hopes, grounded upon much assurance, that the question of an armistice is settled, and a conference of the Powers will be held shortly. We are not without authority in saying that the Czar has not only practically agreed to the Turkish proposals of an armistice, but has also waived objection to Turkish participation in the conference. The Assembly, will therefore, we assume, take place with the admission of Turkey as one of the assembled Powers. The deliberations with respect to reforms will be chiefly conducted by the six Powers. The result will be submitted to Turkey. Although the latter forms an integral power of the European system, her representative will only take a seat on occasions when results are to be declared. All the Great Powers, except Austria, have assented to this course, and it is of no small importance that Russia has relieved us of the difficulties which she seemed to interpose."

DESPERATE STATE OF SERVIA'S MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs that there is no longer any delusion. Servia is now at the feet of Russia or the mercy of Turkey. Some of the officers are under orders to proceed to Kragojevatz which is the arsenal of Servia. The Turks, however, ought to have passed Kragojevatz before reinforcements could arrive there. If they delay, further resistance by the Russian volunteers is probable. Intelligence, however, has been received from Russian officers that the Turks have received reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 men and some batteries of artillery. The Circassian cavalry were burning villages near Paratchin and Cuprija. In Belgrade after the first excitement, the usual apathy supervened in consequence of the belief that an armistice was near at hand.

THE PEACE REPORTS PREMATURE—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the announcement that the armistice has been settled is premature. The Porte was only expected to give a definite reply on Monday. There is, or was anyhow on Sunday, ground to believe that the reply will be fully satisfactory, that is, that the Porte will accept the Russian proposition. Other powers have given adhesion to the conditions for the prolongation of the armistice proposed by Russia. England holds aloof. The Turks are thus left without a supporter of their views, and as the adhesion of the Powers to the Russian views in regard to the prolongation of the armistice shows that prolongation is really meant, a three months' armistice may be expected with tolerable certainty. There is news in circulation that the admission of a Turkish representative to the Congress has been suggested with a view to satisfy England, and the suggestion has been approved at Livadia. The Belgrade official journal publishes an eager appeal to Russia for immediate help.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT—MINISTER RISTICS IN SOLE CHARGE OF THE SERVIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 31.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that Prince Milan will take command of the army to-day. A special from Belgrade to the *Daily News* reports that, of 1,000 Russians engaged in the last fight at Djunis, 700 were killed. Turkish batteries from Djunis are shelling the Deligrad camp. The Servians are quitting it for a safe position.

Minister Ristics is left in charge of the Government at Belgrade. He is empowered to treat for peace or an armistice if any opportunity arises. It is thought that he will seize the opportunity, make peace and thus free the Government from the influence of Russia.

RUSSIA DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE OR THREATENS IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES—DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—To-day's *Official Gazette* states that General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance, within forty-eight hours, of an armistice and suspension of hostilities, otherwise diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off and General Ignatieff, with the whole *personnel* of the embassy, will leave Constantinople. This ultimatum of Russia to Turkey was dispatched from Livadia, where the Russian Court is sojourning, to Constantinople yesterday.

PARIS, October 31.—Advices from Constantinople, last night, say that an armistice was not then signed, but that its signature was regarded as probable.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

LONDON, October 31.—The French and English papers are dissatisfied with the Emperor of Germany's statement about European affairs, in his speech at the opening of the session of the Imperial Parliament of Germany, at Berlin, yesterday. The French papers accept it as a direct menace to France.

ALEXINATZ REPORTED TAKEN BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—It is officially stated that the Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz after several days' fighting.

CONFLICT BETWEEN SERVIAN AUTHORITIES—TURKS MARCHING ON KRUSCHEVATZ.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—Intelligence received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure thence for the army has given rise to a conflict between the Servian civil and military authorities. The Turks were marching upon Kruschevatz and General Tchernayeff is operating with the object of covering that place.

CAUSE OF RUSSIA'S PEREMPTORY COURSE.

VIENNA, October 31.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper), of this city, publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the order to General Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was dispatched by the Czar direct to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by the recent events in Servia, and Turkey's continuing the war, notwithstanding the negotiations pending for an armistice.

BELGIAN SUPPORT TO RUSSIA'S DEMAND.

BRUSSELS, October 31.—*Le Nord* hopes that the European Powers will support Russia's demand, and that the armistice will be signed, but adds that the Porte's dilatory tactics do not facilitate a definite pacification, and will force the Powers to redouble their firmness and energy on the question of guarantees.

SERVIA'S HOPES REVIVING—TURKEY CONTINUES TO TEMPORIZE.

LONDON, October 31.—A telegram from Belgrade says: The consternation caused by the news of the fall of Djunis has been replaced by great activity and a strong reaction in favor of continuing the struggle. Minister Ristics, in conversation to-day, declared that Djunis was not Servia, and that the Government was determined to resist to the last, even though abandoned by all Europe. He attributed the fall of Djunis to a reinforcement of twenty battalions and eighteen heavy siege guns received by the Turks from Kisch. He said that the Turks had been further reinforced by Dervish Pasha's army, which arrived before Javor from the Montenegrin frontier. Prince Milan has arrived at Paratchen. General Tchernayeff's army is at Delegrade and Djunis, and Hervatovich's command is halfway between Djunis and Krujevatz.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* states that a Cabinet council was held to-day, and the ambassadors met at General Ignatieff's residence. According to reports current this evening there is still some disagreement relative to the details of the armistice.

DESPERATE MEASURES IN SERVIA—RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM UPSETTING THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says an order has been read in the streets throughout the day calling on all able-bodied men to prepare themselves for immediate service. The Turks lack transportation, and can therefore advance but slowly. It is rumored that Italy and Austria have offered mediation. A Vienna telegram to the same journal says that it is an established fact that before the Russian ultimatum upset all calculations, the ambassadors at Constantinople telegraphed on Monday to their Governments that the armistice was secured. It is believed in official quarters that Russia, in consequence of the sudden advance of the Turks, no longer wished to have the line of demarcation between the contending parties during the armistice fixed by the positions they might hold at the beginning of the armistice, and that she, therefore, has taken this sudden step.

MIDHAT PASHA TO BE MADE GRAND VIZIER—UNCOMFORTABLE FEELING IN VIENNA.

LONDON, November 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is stated that the Powers have sent a note to Greece strongly urging her not to complicate the situation by assuming a warlike attitude. A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says that it is stated on excellent authority that the Sultan, in order to give proof of his liberal sentiments, has finally determined to make Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier shortly.

The *Standard's* Vienna special represents that the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has produced an uncomfortable feeling in Vienna, and is thought to indicate that the triple alliance is not firm.

THE LONDON "POST" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, November 1.—The London *Post* says that it has reason to believe that only yesterday, subsequent to the issue of the new Russian instructions, important peaceful telegrams were received from the principals concerned in the negotiations. It hopes, notwithstanding appearances, that General Ignatieff has not reverted to the original demand for a bare six weeks' armistice, which would only snatch the fruits of victory from Turkey and enable the Russians and Servians to enter upon a winter campaign. If conditions possible of acceptance are offered, we may feel certain the Porte will accept them. A few hours will show whether Russia means war. The above is prominently printed in the *Post*. A Berlin dispatch to that paper says: A gloomy feeling prevails here, although it is asserted in diplomatic circles that the Porte has already submitted unconditionally to Ignatieff's demand.

ENGLISH REPORTS OF SERVIAN DESPAIR—FAVORABLE REPORT FROM VIENNA.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch reports that the Russian officers shot several Servian soldiers on Sunday in their endeavors to check the stampede at Djunis. The dread and hatred for their Russian allies have become intense. The levy *en masse* and M. Ristics' declaration concerning a prolonged resistance are idle vaporings. The Government has neither arms nor money for the newly raised levies.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says there is no reason to suppose that the Porte will resist the Russian ultimatum and refuse the armistice. Its consent to the latter was expected every moment before the ultimatum arrived. It remains to be seen how far Russia's conciliatory attitude in regard to the conference will be affected by the incident of the ultimatum.

SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

The *Times* has the following dispatch, dated Paris, October 31, midnight: It is announced this evening that before the expiration of forty-eight hours, the conclusion of an armistice will be officially notified. A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, dated St. Petersburg, October 31st, stigmatizes as bad faith the pushing of military operations by the Turkish Government while negotiations are pending, and says it is this conduct that has compelled Russia to have recourse to compulsion.

THE ARMISTICE REPORTED ACTUALLY SIGNED.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, asserts that an armistice for two months has been signed. A special from Pesth to the same paper says that it is stated that a conference has been resolved upon. The members will be the ambassadors of the six Powers. The sole object will be the pacification of the three insurgent provinces, Russia renouncing the idea of their political autonomy and being satisfied with the self-administration defined by England.

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, regards the situation as very favorable, and does not think it conceivable that the Porte will resist the Russian demand. Various correspondents confirm the report that the Turks have entered Alexinatz.

THE SERVIAN ARMY RETREATING.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Paratchin says that General Tchernayeff has had an interview with Prince Milan there, and it is reported that the Prince has expressed a desire to abdicate. The *News'* Belgrade special reports that General Tchernayeff has abandoned the defense of Krugevatz and ordered Horvatovitch to fall back thither and then move down the Valley of the Morava to Stolatz, where the two portions of the army will be reunited. The army will then fall back on Cuuprija. Paratchin is being hastily fortified.

THE ARMISTICE NOT SIGNED.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day prints the following very prominently: "We believe the statement that an armistice was signed yesterday to be incorrect. The Russian ultimatum seems to have interrupted the arrangements on the point of completion when it arrived. In all probability the signature is only delayed."

MILITARY SUCCESSES OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

PARIS, November 1.—Constantinople advices of to-day's date state that the armistice is as yet unsigned. The Russian ultimatum was only delivered to the Porte yesterday. The Montenegrins are bombarding Podgoritza. The Montenegrin army has penetrated into Albania by way of Medun, cutting off the communication between Podgoritza and Scutari.

ANOTHER REASSURING REPORT—ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF SERVIAN COWARDICE.

LONDON, November 1.—A dispatch from Belgrade announces that the diplomatic officials there say that the Porte has accepted an armistice of two months and ordered its army commanders to suspend hostilities.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* with General Tchernayeff's army telegraphs that journal a description of Sunday's battle and the position of affairs afterward. The following are extracts: The Turks fought with a dogged pertinacity and occasionally with a brilliant dash which claim the highest admiration. The Russians fought hard and stoutly, but then the Russians had borne the brunt of fight after fight in this very position, and as for the Servians, it was not their day. The full weight and significance of the Servians' defeat is not easy to estimate, nor is it easy to form an opinion of the loss incurred. We do not know where the troops are, to say nothing of the wounded, many of whom, I fear, will never be brought in. The Delegrade wing of the army is in a condition of demoralization and at least temporary dispersion. General Horvatovich, with the right wing, is retiring out of reach of the Turks, and it would be folly for him to offer battle. The Russian officers are leaving. They decline to be massacred for a people whom they denounce as destitute of all martial spirit. They have no words to express their contempt and disgust for the pusillanimous spirit of the Servian soldiers. The whole territory in the Moravia Valley south of Parachin is in a course of universal evacuation, painfully accelerated by incorrect rumors of Sunday's losses, no certain estimate of which can be formed, because most of the Servian battalions are more or less disintegrated and nobody can distinguish between the killed, wounded and missing.

The latter being stragglers, many wou
must have been left on the field of b

CONFLICTING RUMORS ABOUT THE
MISTICE.

LONDON, November 1.—There are va
reports concerning Turkey's reply in r
to the armistice. Reuter's telegram
Belgrade is as follows: It is said that
via has accepted the two months' armi
which has been agreed to by Turke
already announced. The Vienna *Tag*
in a special edition, publishes a disp
from its correspondent at Belgrade ac
ing to which the Porte is willin
accept an armistice of any length, bu
mands information beforehand as to
ditions of peace. The latest from
stantinople is a telegram this even
which states that the Porte's reply is
unknown, but expected to be favor
There was another extraordinary cou
of ministers to-day. The ambassadors
now assembled at General Ignatieff's
dence. It is reported that the Turks
entered Delegrade.

FAVORABLE REPORT CONFIRMED—HA
FORM OF THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM

LONDON, November 2.—The *Standa*
Belgrade dispatch declares that the s
ment is fully confirmed that the Porte
agreed to a two months' armistice,
power to renew it for six weeks. The s
dispatch reports that Kruszevatz is
flames.

The *Post* says editorially: We underst
that the Russian ultimatum is couche
peremptory terms and is accompanied
angry language. The Sultan is requi
to sign an armistice for six weeks or
months, and the Porte is inform
that its conduct in continuing hostili
while negotiations are pending is stron
resented.

ENGLISH REPORTS OF THE CHASTE
AND PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF SERV

LONDON, November 2.—The *Times'*
patch from Belgrade confirms the rep
that a two months' armistice has b
agreed to. It also states that the levy
masse has been countermanded, and
Turks have entered and burned Kurs
vatz. Whatever may be the res
of the negotiations for perman
peace, Servia will fight no mo
and the Russian volunteers are not lik
to come again to fight for her. The *Ti*
in a leading editorial says there is eve
reason to believe that an armistice
already agreed upon. The Vienna cor
spondent of the *Times* says, as a proof h
far things had gone before the ultimatu
was sent, the Porte before its receipt h
confidentialy informed Abdul Kerim t
an armistice was concluded and that h
tilities should cease on November
The arrival of the ultimatum seemed
surprise General Ignatieff as much as a
one. It is reported that a third of the Ru
sian privates and half of the Russian o
cers in the Servian army have been kill
or wounded. A special to the *Daily Ne*
from Paratchin reports that Gener
Tchernayeff is still at that place wi
Prince Milan.

ANOTHER RUMOR OF WAR.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily Ne*
and a Constantinople dispatch to the *Tel*
graph assert that Turkey's offer of a tw
months' armistice with a six week's pr
longation is a counter proposition to Ru
sia's ultimatum. The *Telegraph's* corr
spondent says that Ignatieff rejected t
Porte's offer and gave the Turks fort
eight hours from Tuesday night to conside
the matter. He adds that the archives an
furniture of the Russian embassy at Co
stantinople are being rapidly shipped t
Odessa, and the Russian Consuls in Turke
have been ordered to move within reac
of the frontiers. The corresponden
of the *Daily News* at Belgrad
states that great apprehensions a
felt in the upper circles of Servian societ
of internal troubles. A dispatch to th
News dated Paris Wednesday night say
that it is reported at the Turkish embass
there, that no answer to the ultimatum i
expected until Thursday evening. At th
French foreign office, a peaceful solutio
is confidently expected.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Fatality on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—List of the Killed and Wounded.

GOLDSBORO, PA., October 30.—The four minutes past nine train from Scranton, consisting of seventeen cars, was run into by the Summit coal train, a mile and a half north of Goldsboro station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this evening. One car was burned and two telescoped. Five persons were killed and about thirteen wounded. A corps of surgeons attended to the wounded. The full particulars of the accident cannot be learned at present.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

SCRANTON, October 31.—The fearful accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last night occurred at a small station known as Lehigh Summit, on the Pacono mountain, twenty miles from Scranton. The regular afternoon train to New York and Philadelphia, consisting of seventeen passenger coaches, drawn by three engines, had about twelve hundred passengers on board, principally bound for the Centennial Exhibition. The train was, it appears, two hours behind time, and on reaching the Summit shortly after eight o'clock, stopped to take water from the tank. While there a heavy coal train, drawn by three engines, ran into the rear of the passenger train, telescoping two of the cars through and through, and breaking five others. The scenes that ensued were heartrending, although by a most miraculous circumstance the number of killed were but few.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The Scranton *Republican* this morning gives the following list of the dead and wounded, all of whom belong to this State: Killed—David R. Pierce, of Hamilton; James Brogg, of Utica. Wounded—Trusman Seymour, of Rome; Cornelius Gay, Preble; Lena Donald, Hamilton; Mrs. Duffy, Hamilton; Mrs. Dr. Pierce, Hamilton; John Parker, Hamilton; Mrs. Abbott, Hamilton; Mrs. A. L. Tuttle, Columbus; Mrs. W. S. Parker, North Brookfield; Frank Duffy, Morrisonville; Edward Brainard, Richfield Springs; Albert Thomas, Shelburn; Hugh Reilly, Columbus; Enos Parker, Morrisonville; Mrs. D. L. Norton, Columbus; Miss Maggie Perry, Watertown; Mrs. Amour, Morrisonville; Mr. Armour, Morrisonville; J. R. Smith, Greene county; E. Jackson, Richfield Springs; Mrs. Latimer, Soders, making in all two killed outright and twenty-five severely injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Gouldsboro Hotel, where a corps of surgeons from Scranton attended. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Dowell and Mrs. Pierce are not expected to recover. A passenger car caught fire in the wreck and was consumed upon the track. The dead were conveyed to Scranton this morning at two o'clock. The passengers on the wrecked train were transferred to a special train, and proceeded on their journey at midnight. The scenes and incidents connected with the collision are described as heartrending in the extreme.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special dispatch from Scranton gives the following particulars of the disaster last night to a Centennial train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. At Lehigh Summit the passenger train stopped to take water. On starting one engine became detached; after being again coupled to the second engine another start was made, which resulted in breaking off the last two cars. The two engines and fifteen cars went back for the stray cars, but in coming up missed the coupling. In backing up for the purpose of again attempting to couple, and when at about forty yards from the two detached cars, the long heavily laden coal train of ninety-three cars, drawn by three engines, the third one being in the center of the train, came driving up at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into the two detached cars and shot those forward into the rear of the fifteen cars, the balance of the train. The two detached cars standing between the two trains were, strange to say, but little damaged, and the rear cars of the fifteen into which they were immediately plunged also suffered little. But the fifth and sixth cars from the rear were literally knocked into kindling wood. The remainder of the passenger train in front was not much injured, and even the engine of the coal train which caused the damage was very little broken up. The passengers were wedged in the wreck in such a way that the seats had to be broken in order to rescue many of the sufferers. Some of the passengers had stepped off the train to wait for the watering of the engines, and so fortunately escaped. These and the uninjured on the train itself immediately set to the work of rescue.

Nine dead and twenty-three gashed and bruised bodies were taken from the wreck. The rear car of the passenger train had the usual red light signal, but the train was very crowded, and the crowd on the platform hid the signal from the engineer of the front engine of the coal train, so the latter claims the curve hid the passenger train until the coal train was immediately upon it, and the steep grade required all the steam which could be carried.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED—BODIES OF THE DEAD SENT HOME.

SCRANTON, October 31.—Cornelius Gay, of Preble, New York, one of the victims of the Lehigh Summit disaster on the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railway, died of his injuries at Gouldsboro this forenoon. His remains were conveyed to this city, where the bodies of Dixon, Bragg, Pierce and other victims lay. The bodies were inclosed in caskets and consigned this forenoon to their late homes. Eight of the wounded parties passed through this city from Goldsboro to-day *en route* for their homes in Madison county, New York, and the others, about twenty-five, are still cared for at the Simons House by a corps of Scranton surgeons. The death of Mrs. Brown, who remained in an unconscious state all of to-day, is expected momentarily, as is also that of Mrs. J. L. Tuttle. The majority of the injured are in a hopeful condition.

A St. Louis *Globe Democrat* special from Kansas City says reports reached there of the lynching of two horse thieves, named William Fulton and Heindley, in Wyandotte, Kansas, on Sunday morning, by a vigilant committee. It is also stated more of the band have been captured and served the same way.

Gen. Ben. Harrison.

Great Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music.

The Auditorium Crowded from Pit to Dome--Indiana's Gallant Son Greets the "State of Allegheny"--A Masterly Address--The Hoosier State Certainly Republican--Hayes, Wheeler and Victory!

General Ben. Harrison, the gallant standard-bearer of Republicanism in Indiana, addressed one of the largest meetings of the campaign at the Academy of Music Monday evening. The spacious auditorium, brilliantly lighted, was literally crowded from pit to dome by an appreciative and intelligent audience, one-third at least of whom were Democrats, but such was the magnetic effect of the General's thrilling address that Democrats as well as Republicans were carried away by enthusiasm. The masterly speeches of Colonel Ingersoll and Senator Blaine had no more inspiriting effect. General Harrison has the appearance of a scholarly, urbane college professor. About the medium height, his carriage and gestures are captivating, while his diction is faultless. The occasional humor with which he illustrates his theme is irresistible to the auditor. At one time his exquisite pictures of Southern treason and the consequent desolation of Union homes was pathetic almost to sublimity; at another his audience were convulsed with laughter, while again his powerful and patriotic climaxes evoked roar after roar of real old-fashioned army cheers, such as used to send terror into rebel hearts. He is thus happily described by an Eastern paper: "General Harrison is about five feet six inches in height and slenderly built. A well-formed head rests upon a square pair of shoulders. The face of the General is adorned by a full, light brown moustache appearing under a sharp nose. The forehead is of medium size and re rests to a luxuriant mass of light hazel-colored hair, slightly tinged with gray. A pleasant pair of little blue eyes and a clear cut mouth complete the picture of the orator. He was dressed in a black broadcloth frock coat, black vest and gray pantaloons. While speaking he is all energy, nervous and wiry, gesticulates rapidly, putting a full point to each sentence with a rapid motion of clenched fists. It cannot be said that he is an eloquent speaker; his forte seems to be clear enunciation, rapid delivery and emphasis. If Ingersoll is the Cicero of the campaign, Harrison is the Demosthenes."

THE ORGANIZATION.

After an overture by the Great Western Band, W. C. Stillwagon, Esq., called the meeting to order and nominated James I. Bennett as presiding officer. The mention of Mr. Bennett's name was greeted with loud applause, and he was escorted to the chair.

Mr Stillwagon then nominated the following list of Vice Presidents, who were chosen by acclamation: Wm. Semple, Hon. D N. White, Jacob Covode, Wm. Wettach, D R. Porter, Hon James L. Graham, E. G. Krehan, R. P. Nevin, Capt. Samuel Harper, John Jenkins, S. Schoyer, Jr., Wm. McQueen, Capt. Dan. Dempsey, John F. Dravo, Dr. John Hamilton, John H. Hare, H. W. Oliver, J. K. Moorhead, B. B. Coursin, Capt. Wm. Jones, Hon. S. J. Wainwright, John Marshall, A. W. Watson, H. F. Dunham, James Littell, J. H. Burtt, Peter Keil, Jr., George R. White, John Wadsworth, Edward House, John A. Myler, John H. Watson, W. F. Trimble, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, John J. Williams, J. M. Shaffer, F. C. Negley, Robert McAfee, John Megrew, Louis Faber, Wm. A. Herron, Harmar DeHaven, J. F. Diffenbacher, Wm. J. Friday, John Scott, H. D. Renwick, Henry B. Hays, Captain J. C. Martin, W. H. Baker, Reuben Miller, John Heiber, Thomas Neely, R S P. McCall, T. W. Jones, R. H. Caughey, Gottlieb Fisher, J. A. Nobbs.

The reporters of the press were elected Secretaries.

REMARKS OF MR. BENNETT.

On taking the chair, Mr. Bennett, after thanking the audience for the compliment, said: I will not make any further speech than to say that if I am able to walk, ride or be carried to the polls on the seventh of November I intend to vote the Republican ticket solid. [Loud applause.]

Professor J. W. Pope was then introduced and sang "Hold the Fort" in very pleasing style. He was assisted by a glee club and accompanied by the Great Western Band.

The song was greeted with a loud encore, and in response Mr. Pope, with guitar accompaniment, gave a humorous ballad, which brought down the house.

Gen. Harrison's Oration.

Mr. Bennett then introduced the orator of the evening, Gen. Ben. Harrison, who spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I am here in your great city to give you ocular demonstration that the Republican standard-bearer for the Governor of Indiana is not dead. [Great cheers.] Indeed I may say to you to-night, my fellow-Republicans, that so far from feeling like a corpse, I never felt more active. I never held more confident hope of success in the cause of right and truth and liberty in this campaign. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I would like to set Indiana right before any of you to-night who have the impression that the Republican party was beaten in that State. We did not accomplish all that we hoped to accomplish, but yet the fight was not without some gleams of glory. [Cheers.] You must remember that the Democratic party was already in possession of our entire State government; that they held every State office from that of the Governor to that of the most subordinate position; you must remember that the State Legislature was Democratic; you must remember that a majority of our Congressmen were Democratic; you must remember that in 1874 the Democratic party had a majority of 17,000 in Indiana. It was against this organization that had a majority of 17,000 votes in the last election, that was intrenched in every office of power, that the Republican party made war in the last campaign, and if we did not carry their citadel, we at least broke the wings of their army. [Loud and prolonged cheers]. We carry in our belts the scalps of some of their famed warriors. [Cheers]. We have in our graveyards some of their vaulted chieftains. [Great cheers]. Set it down to our credit, if you please, in the midst of that disappointment which you felt that we reduced that majority of 17,000 to 6,000 (great cheers); that we sent, instead of four Democrats, four loyal, earnest, energetic Republicans in the place of them (continued cheers); that we gained the State Legislature, and have now control of the benevolent institutions of the State; that we have in the counties of Indiana made a large gain in the local, minor, but yet influential offices, from which we may expect help in the coming campaign. [Loud cheers.] I would like some Democrat to solve the problem for me: How long will it take the Democratic party to get control if things go on with them as they did in Indiana? [Great cheering.] The tendency was downward with them; it was upward with the Republican party. [Cheers.] The gains were all with us; the losses were all with our adversaries. So long as that goes on we can stand it. Every Democratic State officer was re-elected. The only change was that of the change of Blue Jeans Williams in the place of Governor Hendricks, and just how much gain that was I let the Indiana Democrats cipher out. We had much to contend against. We had a visit from the brave veterans of Allegheny county, and they came at the right time, but we had visits from other delegations that didn't come at the right time. For it is the truth, and the Democrats scarcely take the pains to deny it, that there was brought into Indiana just before the election a class of the worst men that ever collected in any part of the United States. They were brought there for corrupt purposes. Such men could not have been collected for any honest purposes. They came to Indiana from the purlieus of the great cities of the East, and they were brought there for one purpose—to corrupt our ballot-boxes. [Applause.] How far this interference worked against us we cannot tell. The scheme in Indianapolis was thwarted by the prompt notices given to our Republicans, who were put on their guard. But in the rural districts of Indiana, in the strong Democratic counties, where the plot could be worked with success, I have no doubts that hundreds, and possibly thousands, of illegal votes were polled. So much for past results.

CAN WE CARRY INDIANA?

You ask me to-night, can we carry Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler?—have we struck our colors? I tell you the Indiana Republicans have not struck their colors. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] When John Paul Jones was battling for the flag of the Union; when some of his men had deserted, and when he had but a few guns left to fire into the enemy, the British commander of the ship with which he was engaged called to him, "Have you struck your colors?" And John Paul Jones replied, "No; I am only beginning to fight." [Cheers.] And that is the answer of the Republicans of Indiana. [Prolonged cheers.] We don't rest upon our oars; we don't go into camp to refit. We have ordered the column forward and the march onward to victory. [Cheers.] I believe that Indiana will go for Hayes and Wheeler in November. [Cheers.] You will remember that the Democratic party had not even a majority of votes. There were from 12,000 to 13,000 votes cast for the Greenback ticket, although their candidate for Governor had been withdrawn from the race three days before the election. Williams' majority was about 5,000; so you will see that the Democrats have no reason to be sure of a majority in Indiana. We have greater hopes of victory in November by reason of the greater concentration of the fight. In the last campaign we had contentions over local officers, while the Democratic party was manipulated and managed, and its campaign funds used under the immediate direction of Mr. Tilden's agents to secure the success of their State ticket. And I know that they sacrificed local candidates to the general result. In November we will be able to concentrate upon a single point, and we will have a greater strength and a greater chance of success. I believe to-night that the Republicans of Indiana never were so full of earnest determination as they are now. [Applause.] Why, we have got a little mad over this thing. [Laughter.] I looked on the Saturday night after the result was known into the faces of two thousand of my fellow-Republicans in Indiana. We were called to a jollification meeting. It was a grand one, too; and when I put the proposition to the audience: "Can we carry Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler?" a hoarse, angry, determined "Yes" went up from every throat. [Cheers.] Now, when men get mad they are bent upon winning the fight. We look and see that Indiana did no mean part in the glorious struggle that saved the nation's life. She put 200,000 brave men in the field to fight for the flag, and we shall cover our faces with shame if, in the face of such a record, she consents again to answer to the Confederate roll call. [Loud cheers.] We shall hope that she may march in this great civil contest as she did in the bitter past, when we stepped side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the grand march to victory. [Tremendous cheering continued for some time.]

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

But enough of Indiana, for without Indiana or with it, Hayes and Wheeler will be elected. [Loud cheering.] My earnest hope for my State is that she may have a part of the glory. Whether she do or not I believe a majority of the electoral vote will be given to the candidates of the Republican party. [Applause.] The Republican party and its candidates commend themselves, I believe, to the quiet judgment and the conscience of the people. We have our promises backed by a record of achievements. The Democratic party has no such indorsement. If its book were not sealed up, its pages would be turned in vain for any proof of the party's present promises, whereas the Republican party can put achievement after achievement as an indorsement of its promises of a genuine reform. Ours is but a young party. It was born of a throe of conscience and ever since it has been the leader in every achievement that has lifted up the race and glorified the Government. The Democrats cannot say this of their party. In 1860 Mr. Hendricks was fond, in his speeches, of contemplating the record of his party, but now he has his eyes resolutely set to the front and seems afraid to look over his shoulder. Why is this? Because the Democratic party in 1860 thought it had some achievements and some patriotic leaders. But now that they have lost these and have a history black with treason, they must excuse us if we recall our history. We can't afford to banish modern history from our schools to accommodate the Democratic party. [Loud applause.]

Why, what have they to show to the intelligent, educated young men of to-day? The Democratic party seals up its book, and if an inquiring young man comes to ask its record it says: "Oh! never mind about that, they are by-gones; but look at what we are going to do." [Laughter.] Now that ain't the way with the Republicans. Why, the Democratic party must have a most uncomfortable life; they are afraid to look back to the history of their past. But the Republican party can look back with pride to their record—their record in the great struggle which saved the nation. It has a grand history. It has been the party of progress: the party of salvation to the Union: the party that has paved the highway upon which liberty and intelligence have gone on [cheers], and during our career we have never struck a new pathway in the untrodden forests of political thought that some carping Democrat did not stand by and say, "That will be your ruin." And we have never built a bridge across the stream of history that the same Democratic party did not say, "That bridge will break down—it is unconstitutional." The record of the Democratic party, my friends, has simply been a record of opposition to everything the Republican party has proposed, and it has been compelled to creep up in the night time and write "Well done" over the achievements of the Republican party. It has been compelled to give a reluctant approval to all the great measures of our party. It has blundered so long that blundering has become constitutional with it. We have grappled with and settled, since the Republican party came into life, the greatest and most momentous issues ever presented to the American people. Since those first preliminary movements inaugurated in Philadelphia, in which the foundations of our country were laid and the claims of a foreign bondage broken; since the issues of that war, our nation has never settled such gigantic, absorbing questions as the Republican party has battled with and settled. [Cheers.] Its whole pathway has been one of development and elevation of the race and the country; whereas the Democratic party has been a party that would pull men down rather than lift them up; and I say to-night if there ever was a false claim presented by any party it is the claim of the Democracy to be the friend of the laboring man. It was left to the great Republican party to open the great fields of the West by the homestead law to the actual settler. [Cheers.] The Democratic party under the domination of the South had refused to do it, because it secured to freemen the infant States of the West. It was the Republican party that put upon our statute books that grand piece of legislation in behalf of the struggling laboring man of our country. The Democratic party always believed in degraded labor. It was ready to wreck the country that it might preserve slavery. The Republican party emancipated four millions of slaves, and in that one grand act it has added lustre and glory to our country unsurpassed by any achievement in our national life since the immortal Declaration was signed. It stands to-day the twin paper of that Declaration. It has placed Abraham Lincoln upon the walls of our art galleries, and yet more in the hearts of his countrymen, as the twin picture of Washington. (Cheers.) The Republican party has placed the capstone upon our pyramid of national glory—the capstone that is touched by the first beam of the morning, and is close to God's throne of justice in the skies—the Emancipation Proclamation. The question came to us whether this Government was ready to preserve its existence by force of arms. I am glad I was not a Democrat, because the Democratic party said no. They seemed to consider our Government as a great citadel, with tower and turret crowned with bristling guns, and without any power in the hands of the garrison to check any corporal who might wish to blow up the powder magazine. If it had not been for us there would have been no country for Mr. Tilden to aspire to the Presidency of. If the Government had not passed from the trembling, vacillating hands of a Democratic President into the firm grasp of that true man, Abraham Lincoln, we would not have had a National Government, and Tilden would have had to be content to be Governor of New York, while the ambition of Hendricks could not have soared higher than the Presidency of the Northwestern Confederacy he seemed to have at one time in his mind.

THE FREEDMAN.

We came presently to the question whether we should employ the colored man to put down the rebellion, and the Democrats said, "No; it is a disgrace to the white soldier." I do not know when they came to have the guardianship of the white soldier. I remember seeing a colored brigade fighting at Nashville. When Hood had extended his army around from the Tennessee to the Cumberland, and when the gallant General Thomas, whose memory the American people will always keep fresh, stood upon the hills of Nashville for the defense of the Southwest, I saw a colored brigade go out to fight, and I never saw a handsomer skirmish line, and never saw a line go forward in better order, and never saw rebels run so fast. [Applause.] One of the rebels was a little slow about uncovering the skirmish pit and a colored soldier demanded his surrender. The rebel said: "No! I will never surrender to a negro! If I do my father will kill me when I return home." Then he made a request, which has no parallel except in the request of the Democracy to be given possession of the Government, saying: "I will never surrender to a negro, but if you will go back to camp and get a white soldier I will surrender to him." It was half a mile to camp, and the bullets were flying thick and fast; but the colored man was polite as they always are. He said: "I would like to accommodate you, but I'se in a very great hurry, and you'll have to come along, sah," and the rebel thought he had better brave his father's wrath than carry on the discussion any longer, and he came along; the colored man, as he brought him in, after telling the story, said: 'Dar he is, Gen'l; I fotched him!" [Applause.] So I might go on through the whole history of the war. It is remarkable to me to-night that so soon after the close of this great war, while the graves are yet fresh upon which the tears of the orphan and the widow fell, the American people should bear a discussion of the question whether the Government shall be turned over to rebel control. The success of the Democracy is a rebel success. It is a success by a consolidated South—by a consolidation of all those who were in arms to take the nation's life. It is an alarming suggestion. It ought to startle those business men of Pittsburgh into political life when they face this question. Whether this country, with its foreign relations, with its domestic relations, shall be so soon committed to those who were so recently in arms to destroy our Government? It is a threat that stands to-day as a most alarming menace to the peace of our country that the thing should be considered at all. Yet the rebel element of the South, with a few exceptions, is as compactly organized in the Democratic ranks as Stonewall Jackson's command was in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Shoulder to shoulder, the roll-call of the Democracy in the South is the roll-call of the rebel army. [Cheers]. Business security, business prosperity, and social quiet are all wrapped up in the success of the Republican party. [Applause].

THE PARTY OF PEACE VS. THE SOLID SOUTH.

The Democratic party call themselves a party of peace, and they charge the Republicans with keeping alive bitter animosities and kindling old feuds. It is not true. There never was a party that made so grand a record for forbearance, magnanimity, kindliness and godlike charity as the Republican party. You may read the story of treason as it has been written in every other country since the world began, and its closing chapters are full of executions. The block and the scaffold come up in the foreground of the picture, and in the background are companies of retreating exiles leaving home and kindred in banishment. Is that the record here? Where were our gallows erected? Where did treason pay the penalty due the law in America? What banished exile upon a foreign shore to-night bears witness to the hatred of the Republican party? Our hands are innocent of blood—blood due to the majesty of the law. [Applause.] Some self-exiled Southern gentlemen, who could not bear to live under the hated flag, sought homes in South America, and when poverty came on them and they were reduced to starvation and want, a Government vessel brought home these exiles again to the great heritage of American liberty. We have reclothed almost every rebel in the South in the habiliments of American citizenship, and to-day, my countrymen, the men who confronted you in battle and shot down the men that marched with you stand by your side your peers as American citizens. What has brought forward to the great heritage of American citizenship these bloody-handed traitors? The Republican party has done it. Hatred and bitterness! it is a Democratic fruit. The very men who have experienced the magnanimity and forgiveness of the Government are now using the political power they forfeited, and which the Republican party placed again in their hands, to strike down the personal rights of men who have never forfeited their citizenship. That is the story in the South to-day, and it is a shameful story. We cannot afford to be careless, forgetful, or idle when the rights, personal or political, of any section are striken down. We have testimony sufficient for any candid man. The testimony of Governor Chamberlain—a man whose character as an individual, whose official conduct as Governor of South Carolina has had the indorsement of a large part of the Democratic party of that State, a man who reformed abuses, administered the State government economically. He comes to President Grant to say that the right of free discussion is being taken away by organized bands of riflemen, surrounding Republican meetings, intimidating electors, and shooting down defenseless black men. I am glad President Grant has led in this question with a strong hand. [Applause.]

I said at Chicago the day before the order of the Secretary of War to General Sherman was made public, as I say now, that I believed the Government had pluck enough to put down violence in South Carolina. The Democrats howl about it and say it is an invasion of State rights. It is the same old cry raised by Buchanan, who could find no power in the Constitution to suppress treason. It is the same old dangerous doctrine that grew up as a nursling of Democracy and bore fruits in rebellion, and when it comes to fight again it will be kindred fruit. What sort of a country have we got if these State lines so cut off the citizens of the State that the strong arm of the Government may not reach over to protect those citizens from harm. The arm of the Government has been proven strong enough to reach to the Mediterranean Sea, and rescue from the grasp of a foreign power a half-naturalized American citizen. [Cheers.] But according to Democratic doctrine it is too weak to reach over into the State of South Carolina and save a majority of her population from intimidation, outrage and the suppression of political freedom. Out upon such a doctrine! The State of Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi Florida and probably North Carolina, are undoubtedly Republican on a fair election. No intelligent man can deny it. The majority of their black population proves it. These men are entitled to their votes. Some of our Democratic friends say they ought to divide their vote. I think it would be better if the rebel element of the South divide its vote. The officers of the Federal army have been sent into the South not to interfere with any man's right to vote; not a single one of Hampton's partisans will be afraid to vote his sentiments, even though there be a squad of soldiers in his house. We simply demand that every man in the South shall be secured in his rights of citizenship. We shall then have nothing to say, let the electoral votes of those States go as they will.

TILDEN AS A REFORMER—SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The election of Tilden and Hendricks is as impossible as that I could turn this earth back on its axis, [tremendous cheering], except it is carried by force and fraud.

General Harrison here reviewed Mr. Tilden's claim to be called a reformer. In the latter's recent letter he declares that, if elected President [not very likely], he will veto any bill for the payment of Southern claims, but the same gentleman calls attention to the futility of self-imposed restrictions on candidates. Take hold of his own words, and apply them to the letter on Southern claims. His utterance during the war that every step made by a Union soldier in his progress through the South was an act of trespass, for which he was legally responsible, reminds me, said the speaker, that it would be just as equitable to compel a citizen of Pittsburgh to pay for the damage done his premises by a robber. Or a burglar, according to Mr. Tilden's theory, might bring an action against the policeman who chased him through his own (the officer's) cornfield.

General Harrison scouted the idea of Kentucky Democratic State officials vouching that no Southern claims would be urged. Who had constituted them attorneys for the claimants? Even Mr. Riddle of Tennessee, who introduced the rebel claims bill, has the effrontery to telegraph to our Northern cities, that no rebel claims would be preferred. Who ever heard of the like? Where is the consistency in such reform. The speaker repeated several different kinds of claims that had already been preferred. One was for the cost of a jail that had been destroyed. If we were to recognize any class of claims at all, those for rebuilding jails should first be paid, so that the Ku Klux and White Liners could have first class accommodations. [Great laughter.]

They say they want reform. So do I, said the speaker. I want to apply the knife to the very roots of the ulcer. Of all the despicable scamps in the world, it is a Republican thief. I would show him no mercy. I always feel more charitable for a Democratic thief.

The Republican party has emphasized reform in our National platform, and we have given full life and vigor to the same platform by the nomination of that noblest work of God, an honest man—Rutherford B. Hayes. [Tremendous cheering.]

De Democrats themselves say so much of Tilden? Are all agreed as to his character? You all remember what the Cincinnati *Enquirer* said of him before his nomination?

Judge Black, in his letter to Gen. Garfield, declares that to the best of his information Gen. Hayes possesses the *homely virtue of honesty*. I will not quibble at the word "homely," but I will say that honesty is a virtue which should illume every home. It shines like a brilliant in the cabin of the poor. Take it and set it in the coronet of the mightiest king, and it is the brightest gem in his diadem. All Republicans and all respectable Democrats agree that General Hayes is honest. But there is not the same uniform testimony from Democratic sources as to Tilden on that score.

What party, then—that led by Hayes, the impersonation of honesty, or that supporting Tilden, the personification of crookedness—would be the more likely to pay the rebel claims? It will require extreme vigilance to prevent their final payment. Tilden may say what he pleases; there are those claims pressed by a hungry set of claimants. The Republican party will not pay them, for no man who sympathized with treason ought ever to be recompensed one cent. Honest Hayes' will never permit them to be paid. [Tremendous enthusiasm.]

Speaking of the Democracy's professions of reform, the speaker contended that they have never accomplished reform in any city or State administration. As for Tilden being the hound who is to hunt down corruption, he is the kind of the hound that slept all night in the thicket with the fox and never smelt him. A man who walked with Tweed all those years and did not find out that he was a thief, hasn't discernment enough to be President.

THE AMERICAN ABSALOM.

General Harrison then treated his audience to a little Scriptural analogy. "Oh! that I were a judge in Israel that every man might come to me," said Absalom. When the news of his nomination at St. Louis reached Tilden he was found strutting to and fro like a cock pigeon. "They have nominated me, because they know I am the impersonation of reform," said he. Scripture may be profitable for instruction, and it often is for prophecy. "And Absalom rode upon a mule * * * and the mule that was under him went away." And Rutherford B. Hayes will ride on Tilden's mule into the White House. [Prolonged cheering.]

But, my friends, I have to go to Indiana to-night. May I go there with the assurance that Allegheny county will elect two Republican Congressmen?

Chorus of voices—"Yes, Yes."

Thank you, my countrymen; then close up the column, march forward elbow to elbow, and achieve a glorious victory. [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

GENERAL NEGLEY'S REMARKS.

At the conclusion of General Harrison's oration, Prof. Pope sang another campaign ballad in his inimitable style.

The throng then called upon several favorites, but the preponderance of cries were for General James S. Negley, who was descried in the audience. The General, in response took position on the stage, and stated that he came to hear General Harrison not to be heard; but he would take occasion to say that he intended to vote the whole Republican ticket. He would certainly cast his ballot for Russell Errett, [Tremendous cheers.] because he believed the success of the cause, which had been won on many a battlefield, depended upon sending Republicans to Congress, men who were loyal to the Government. The same old rebel cry that we heard in 1861 again calls us to the front.

He was opposed to a Democratic Administration because he believed that every rebel claim would be paid in the event of that party succeeding. The General alluded to the claims for refunding the cotton tax, a species of claim that was not sufficiently ventilated in the press, but which would aggregate $80,000,000.

In conclusion, he hoped his auditors would unite as one man, and send the presumptuous rebels back to a place of repentance. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of General Negley's address, Prof. Pope again sang, and subsequently the immense audience dispersed.

* * *

CREMATION.

Dr. LeMoyne's Experiment a Pronounced Success—Two Bodies Reduced to a Gallon of Ashes.

The Washington, Pa., *Evening Reporter* publishes the details of the cremation of two sheep in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace recently. On Tuesday at 3½ P. M. the animals were placed in a coffin and shoved into the retort, which was speedily closed, and the process of incineration commenced. Dr. LeMoyne was present and directed all the movements. The sheep were ordinary animals and had undergone no preparation except that of being killed. Joseph Ross had made a box or coffin five feet long, fourteen inches wide and fourteen inches deep, of common pine boards. In this the sheep were placed faces up, and the lid nailed down. The retort is so constructed that a peephole remains open through which the progress of burning can be watched. In thirty minutes the box crumbled and had been reduced to ashes. Everything relating to the experiment was watched with great interest. At a little distance away the smoke descended to the earth and parties were stationed at this point to ascertain if any scent or smell of burning flesh escaped into the air, but nothing of the kind was detected. That far, at least, the furnace had filled its expectations. Although the present experiment consumed a great amount of fuel, the firemen think that twenty bushels of coke will reduce a human body to ashes.

On Wednesday morning about thirty-six hours after the furnace had been closed, the retort had cooled off sufficiently and the iron door which closed it was removed in the presence of the Doctor and a few friends. Nothing remained of the bodies and the coffin but about a gallon of dry dusty ashes, and cremation in the furnace was pronounced a grand success. On Tuesday afternoon when they were placed in the furnace the bodies of the two sheep weighed one hundred and sixty-two pounds, and the box or coffin sixty four pounds, making a total weight of two hundred and twenty-six pounds which was completely reduced to ashes, in bulk that would not more than fill a gallon measure. This experiment shows cremation to be entirely feasible, and now the question presents itself, will it become popular? Aside from the prejudices growing out of habit and education there can be little said against it. The Doctor could write a volume in its favor, and give many reasons why the mode of disposing of the dead should be adopted that would be difficult to answer. The subject is now under discussion all over the country, and indeed all over the civilized world, and all sorts of opinions are elicited. Whatever the result may be, the Doctor has given Washington the distinction of having the first cremation furnace in America.

Dr. LeMoyne, of Washington, Pa., has addressed the following note to the editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who applied for some information on the subject of cremation:

WASHINGTON, PA., October 25.

Your favor of the 22d is received. I am sorry that I am compelled to decline your request. I am aged, infirm and oppressed with business and correspondence, and therefore could not write out a creditable exposition of the matter without much labor. We have just made a preliminary experiment with our furnace which seems to be successful. If entirely satisfactory there will be, some time next month, the cremation of a human body, when there will be addresses on the subject of cremation by intelligent men and competent reporters, so that the whole question, in all its aspects, will be before the public mind.

Yours, &c.,

F. JULIUS LEMOYNE.

The editor of the *Intelligencer* closes his comments on the note in this wise:

Whether the example of Dr. LeMoyne will ever become contagious enough in Washington county to justify the trouble and expense to which he has gone in order to provide a furnace for cremation purposes is a matter of much doubt. That county is somewhat famed for its religious orthodoxy, and some of its good people have been greatly shocked even to the point of protests in the public prints, at the idea of thus introducing among a Christian people the old Pagan rite of cremation. It is even said that some of them have a lurking suspicion that cremation is a device whereby to cheat the Devil of his dues. This suspicion is of course confined to those who look forward to a material resurrection, or, in other words, to a rehabilitation of our fleshy tabernacles as they now exist. Such people do not apparently stop to think that if the Devil can thus be cheated by fire he is just as likely to be cheated by Nature herself. Fire only does at once what decay does more slowly but just as surely. All flesh is first food for the worms, and these worms fall away, die, decay, and are absorbed by the earth, and by the earth distributed to the elements, such as water and the air, and to every species of vegetation; so that the man who now walks the earth six feet in stature and weighing two hundred pounds, will, in half a century, be part and parcel of the material world, and so scattered about in such an attenuated form that all the powers of chemical reagency could not detect even the smallest minutiæ of his former existence. Our own private opinion is that the Devil will really have a better hold upon all those parties on whom he has a recognized claim by means of cremation than by the old process of decay, absorption, distribution and disappearance. He has them in a glass bottle and in a "close corner," as it were, and if in our ashes still lurk their wonted fires the final reanimation will be comparatively easy. We do not, however, assume this view of the case with any idea of overcoming the prejudices of the Washington county people against cremation, nor yet with a view of prejudicing Dr. LeMoyne or any other unorthodox person against it, but simply as a suggestion that naturally presents itself in connection with the many arguments for and against this new departure in our social economy.

* * *

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.

A Young Man Killed by the Pacific Express—An Old Man Falls Down a Stairway and Breaks His Neck.

A terrible accident occurred Wednesday afternoon at Dallas Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of a young man named Wm. Hampton. The deceased was engaged in the business of canvassing for several pictorial publications, and was out the road for the purpose of delivering books. When near Dallas Station he stepped onto the track, and while walking toward East Liberty the Pacific Express, due in this city at 1:41, came up behind the unfortunate young man, the pilot of the locomotive striking and throwing him several feet from the track. Both his legs were broken and the back part of his skull was crushed, and there is no doubt that he was killed instantly. The remains were brought to the establishment of Mr. Williams, undertaker, on Fifth avenue, and the Coroner summoned a jury to hold an inquest, which will take place this evening. It appears that no one had recognized the deceased until they were viewed by the Coroner, who at once identified the corpse as that of young Mr. Hampton. The body was removed to the house of the mother of the deceased, on Bismarck Way, Eleventh ward. The young man was a nephew of Judge Hampton. He is spoken of by those who knew him as a youth of great promise. His sad death will be mourned, not only by a large circle of friends and relatives, but by a widowed mother, whose affliction is greater than words can describe.

W. G. Woollen, aged seventy years, fell down a stairway at his residence, No. 707 Penn avenue, about eleven o'clock last night, breaking his neck. He died instantly. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1876.

The month opened quietly in monetary quarters and bankers continue to accept lighter offerings of commercial paper than was the case at the opening of last month. The lull is generally regard as merely temporary, however, and as the funds of the banks are pretty well employed there is no appearance of a weakening in the quoted rates. Prime commercial bills are done by the banks for their customers at 8@9 per cent. with occasional business a point both above and below these figures. Eastern exchange continues in good supply and New York drafts are taken at par in transactions between bankers.

Local stocks and securities continue quiet, with few transactions of a public character affording a basis for quotations. The *Financial Chronicle* recently published quotations of the shares of a number of the banks and insurance companies of this city which we copy as follows:

Banks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny National	50	61	62
American	100	109	112
Arsenal	50	50	52
Artizans' Deposit	30	29	30
Bank of Industry	50	37	45
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	58	60
Central	100	106	108
City National	50	48	50
Citizens' National	50	66	68
Diamond National	100	106	108
Duquesne National	100	90	95
Exchange National	50	60	62
Farmers' Deposit National	100	210	214
Fifth Avenue	100	104	106
First National Pittsburgh	100	135	140
First National Allegheny	100	150	155
Fort Pitt Banking Company	500	605	700
Fourth National	100	108	111
German National	100	151	153
German National (Allegh.)	100	100	101
Iron City National	50	93	95
Marine National	50	50	52
Mechanics' National	50	93	94
Merchants & Mfgs' National	50	55	....
Metropolitan National	50	50	52
National Bank Commerce	100	130	131
Penn	100	94	97
People's National	100	110	111
Second National	100	115	120
Second National (Allegh)	100	160	165
Shoe and Leather	100	70	75
Smithfield National	100	75	80
Third National	100	133	135
Third National (Allegheny)	50	......	
Tradesmen's National	100	114	115
Union National	100	160	165
United States	50	45	50

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a moderately active feeling in grain circles, with supplies liberal and prices easy though generally steady. Wheat is in fair demand and firm. We note a sale of 1 car red winter at $1 27. We quote choice red winter at $1 25@1 28; amber do $1 30@1 33; white $1 33@1 35. Corn continues rather easy under the free offerings of new, but prices are quotably unchanged. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime yellow; 57@58c for high-mixed; 55@56c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 56@57c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed; new ear corn is in large supply and weak at 43@45c ₩ bushel. Oats are steady with the demand fair and supply abundant. We quote prime white at 37@38c ₩ bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is steady and in fair demand at 70@75c. Barley is in liberal supply, and rather weak for spring. We note a sale of 1 car spring at 95c. We quote at 85c@$1 00 for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 10@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The market is active with values showing considerable firmness. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The market is quiet and rather dull. We quote prices of loose from country wagons at 12 00@16 00 per ton. Baled rules on track at $12 00@14 00 ₩ ton; jobbing at $15 00 for choice.

MILL FEED—The feeling is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and rather nominal, the supply being so large as to render sales hard to make at full figures. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Dealers report a fair trade with a rather light supply at advanced figures, viz. prime white navy $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—The supply is liberal and prices continue rather easy. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red tipped 3@4c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Is not materially altered, the market being steady on prime grades, while medium qualities are in slack demand and weak. We quote prime to choice solid packed 18@20c; do roll 20@23c; choice dairy rolls 23@25c.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.

THE country is getting on fire of Republicanism from the mountains to the sea. It is ablaze with enthusiasm everywhere.

CAPITALISTS who think of investing in our national securities are waiting to see whether they are to be depreciated by the election of a Confederate President.

REMEMBER that a vote for COOPER, under the specious plea of favoring a greenback currency, is in reality a vote for TILDEN, with all his rebel horde of supporters.

NO MORE murder or intimidation at the polls. A full vote and Republican grand majorities next Tuesday will frighten the hordes Ku-Klux and awe the rebels into silence.

THE "solid South" never yet made a mistake in the selection of its agents and tools at the North, and TILDEN is cut out of the same cloth as were PIERCE and BUCHANAN.

THE *Public* hits the nail on the head in this square fashion: "TILDEN's declaration that he would veto every Southern claim is a confession of the untrustworthiness of his party."

REMEMBER that anything less than the usual Republican majority in this State would be harped upon by the opposition as a Democratic gain. We must not give them the chance for any such gratification.

KEEP it before the people that on the confession of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, a self-convicted perjurer, in the event of his election to the Presidency only his naked word stands between them and the doubling of the national debt.

THE export trade of the country, and particularly of Philadelphia, is for the time being almost suspended by the obstinate refusal of the trunk railways to furnish the necessary freight cars for the grain sections of the West and Northwest.

THERE is only one way in which large majorities can be rolled up at the polls, and that is by every man doing his whole duty. The duty of every Republican is to work earnestly from this time until the closing of the polls on the 7th of November.

DEMOCRATIC dominance means always and everywhere in the history of this country Southern dominance, whether in Congress or out of it. HOPKINS and COCHRAN both voted for every measure the Confederate brigadiers of their party brought up.

DURING the last session of Congress the Northern Democratic members of the House ran a race to see which should most slavishly obey the dictation of the Confederate brigadiers in that body, and no man in that race sped more swiftly or more humbly than JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.

SEVERAL thousand votes were lost to the Republican cause in Ohio and Indiana at the late elections by absenteeism. Let not this be true of Republicans in Pennsylvania. Every Republican should be at home on election day, for on that day hang the most momentous issues.

THE New York *Times* publishes the names of a large number of prominent capitalists in that city, who have declared for HAYES and WHEELER, on the ground that the election of TILDEN would be unsafe. Every taxpayer may well fear and tremble if TILDEN and the solid South succeed.

BEAR in mind the significant fact that the men who head the Democratic electoral ticket in the Southern States are in almost every instance the men who fired on the American flag. So that, if the Democratic party is successful, the very men who sought to disrupt the Union will choose its President.

REPUBLICANS! We stand upon the threshold of the last week prior to the election. It is a time for coats to be off and hands active—for the thorough completion of the work of organization, for an exhaustive canvass of voters, for the bringing out of the last man. It will not answer to take anything for granted. Work!

LET the working men of this great industrial center realize the fact that the election of TILDEN means the heresy of free trade, which means ruin to our local industries, and a fatal stab at every manufactured article, opening the doors to foreign competitors, thereby compelling a reduction of wages to the pauper scale of Europe.

THE Chicago *Times*, referring to the rebel claims for damages, assures the public that there is no intention on the part of the TILDEN Democracy, "to allow a single claim that is not reasonable and just!" Ah! But who is to decide what claims are reasonable and just? Would not a Democratic Congress consider them *all* as coming under that head?

TILDEN says that the constitutional amendments "have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections." This is false. After the Fourteenth amendment had been ratified by the States, the Democrats at their first chance rescinded the ratification of New Jersey and of Indiana, and the Democrats of New York did the same by the Fifteenth amendment.

JOSIAH COPLEY, Esq., a veteran editor and old resident of Pittsburgh, but for a number of years past a citizen of the young and vigorous State of Kansas, has returned to this city with the intention, as he complacently expresses it, of "spending his few remaining years here." His hosts of friends in Pennsylvania cordially welcome him back, and earnestly wish that his "remaining years" may be as many and as happy as he could desire.

NOTWITHSTANDING the "dull times," the trade of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston has been much larger this year than it was last year. Especially is this true in respect to their foreign export trade, which largely overshadows their import trade. And this is a good sign. Our merchants have exported more than they have imported. As to their domestic trade with the West, this is also much larger than it was last year.

THE signs are everywhere auspicious for a grand Republican victory one week from to-day. It now only remains for each man to press steadily forward to discharge the political duty that lies directly before him. Let us be active, vigilant and untiring in in our labors to save the country from the humiliation and the dangers of falling once more under the rule of the solid South, and we shall, on the seventh of November, win a triumph that will insure the honor, safety and welfare of our common country.

TILDEN, who during the war was in the front rank of Northern Copperheads, says:

> The Government cannot recall to life the millions of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrows of their relatives or friends.

If TILDEN had been in the rebel army we could understand what he means, but as he only fought in the ranks of the fire-in-the-rear traitors of the North, he has no warrant to refer to the subject of those who were killed in the war on either side.

THE London *Times* of the 11th instant says:

> Many persons are of opinion that there will be no material revival of trade in this country until a favorable change has come over the American markets. Whether this view will be borne out by facts or not remains to be seen, for while the United States prohibitory tariff continues to exist, internal activity there can hardly be expected to do us much good.

How long would the tariff "continue to exist" after the accession of the Democratic party to power?

ENGLAND relies more and more on the United States every day; her export trade is constantly decreasing, while her imports grow steadily larger. The case is just the reverse here, and a glorious future is before us if our own people will only act with care and sagacity. The present time is critical, however. The crisis is close at hand, and it depends on ourselves whether it shall be for the better or worse. The election of TILDEN and a free trade Congress would inevitably disarrange and cripple the business of the whole country.

THE success of the proposed permanent exhibition at Philadelphia would seem to be already assured. The foreign Governments have in a large number of cases declared their purpose to leave their pavilions and a large part of their exhibits now in the Main Building. This is true of Brazil, Russia, China, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Mexico, the latter leaving its entire display except a few minerals. Other countries, excepting perhaps France, are expected to do the same so soon as the proper authority can be consulted and obtained.

MR. HOPKINS AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A REPUBLICAN DISTRICT.

Two years ago, with the aid of Republican votes, Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS was elected a Representative in Congress from the Republican district of Pittsburgh. After taking his seat he was called upon, at different times, to vote upon the merits of various contested election cases. So important a question as the deciding, by Congress, who shall represent a district, should be above party.

On the 1st of May, 1876, the Committee on Elections reported to the House in favor of LE MOYNE (Democrat), against FARWELL, the sitting member from the Third Illinois district. The question turned upon whether a number of votes polled by paupers in the election district where the Poor House was situated, should be counted. The election laws of Illinois are clear upon this point—the paupers can only vote in the election district where they formerly resided. The keeper of the Poor House, a Democrat, with the aid of a Democratic election board, voted these paupers in violation of the law. With these facts presented in the House, by the Republicans, Mr. HOPKINS voted to unseat Mr. FARWELL. The following Democratic members refused to sanction the injustice of their associates, and voted with the Republicans: Mr. L. Q. C. LAMAR, Mr. STONE, of Missouri; Mr. POTTER, of Michigan; Mr. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, and Judge NEW, of Indiana.

On the 29th day of July, 1876, the Committee on Elections made a majority report in favor of PLATT (Republican), against GOODE, the sitting member from the Second Virginia district. Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOUSE (ex-rebel), of Tennessee, united with the Republican members of the committee in making the majority report. Under the laws of Virginia, the inspectors of elections must, at the close of the election, fold up the returns and seal them. In two precincts in Nansemond county the election officers had no wax to seal the returns, but tied them up carefully. These officers were Democrats, and they testified under oath that the election was fair. The precincts gave Mr. PLATT a large majority and elected him. Mr. GOODE, however, demanded a certificate from the Democratic State Board, who, by law canvasses the returns, on the ground that in the two precincts in Nansemond county the returns were not sealed with wax, and the board complied with his demand. When the case came before Congress, no Democrat on the Election Committee justified the throwing out of the returns. This would have given Mr. PLATT the seat at once, but Mr. GOODE proved himself equal to the occasion, and asked the committee to throw out the entire vote of Portsmouth, Va., where a navy yard is located, on the ground that the Republican voters were bribed, by their employment in the yard, to vote the Republican ticket. The minority of the committee allowed his claim, and throwing out the vote of this town, which gave five hundred Republican majority, elected Mr. GOODE by a few votes.

Upon these facts, with the majority report in favor of Mr. PLATT, the case was decided, and Mr. GOODE kept his seat. A large number of Democrats voted in favor of Mr. PLATT, who was defeated by five votes. Mr. THOMPSON protested bitterly against the injustice of his party, and said that no honest man could deny that Mr. PLATT was fairly and legally elected. Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, also protested against the course of his party.

Among those who, placing his duty to party above right and justice, voted to retain Mr. GOODE, was Mr. HOPKINS.

The voters of this district can understand from these facts how good a Democrat they have to represent them; it is for Republicans to say whether such representation is a credit to the Republican "State of Allegheny."

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We have heretofore urged upon our readers the importance of giving the fullest measure of support to the candidates on the Republican county ticket. It is essential, of course, that the two Democrats, who have been misrepresenting the Republican county of Allegheny in Congress, should be retired to private life; and that gentlemen should be returned in their places who will not only be able, but willing to carry out the wishes of their constituents. It is quite as important, however, that a full Legislative delegation should be chosen from this county. Every Senatorial district is Republican, and we shall carry them all—but let the majorities be full, and round, and strong. The nominees—HUGH MCNEILL, of the Forty-second; JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, of the Forty-third; JOHN C. NEWMYER, of the Forty-fourth, and JOHN GILFILLAN, of the Forty-fifth district—are all worthy, competent and highly deserving—men esteemed in the community for their integrity and worth, and who, having proven themselves faithful in all the positions of trust which they have been called to fill in the past, give the strongest assurances of fidelity to duty in the future. As citizens they command the respect and good opinion of every Republican in their respective districts; and as candidates, representing the principles of the party, they are fairly entitled to every vote.

Every Assembly district in the county, save one, is likewise Republican; and every candidate on our ticket, for the House of Representatives, should receive the solid vote of the party. There should be no "scratching," no "complimentary" voting, and no "trading." Every one should forget personal differences and petty animosities at such a time as this. Great issues, affecting the welfare of the State and nation, are now at stake; and it is weak, if not criminal, for those possessing the high privilege of the ballot, to use it so as to gratify a personal grudge, or redress some real or fancied injury. Much less should the voter undertake to trade or dicker with the ballot, as though it were a merchantable commodity. It should be cast, not through revenge, not through malice, not through favor, not through compliment, but through patriotic motives. Every Republican should vote for principles; and when exceptionally good candidates are put in nomination, as at present, few will be found willing to pervert their right of suffrage by using it for any purpose other than that which will most surely advance and sustain the political principles which they have espoused. The Assembly nominees, in each and every district, are good and true men—such as every voter can indorse. They are entitled to, and will doubtless receive, the united support of the party in their several districts, and this will secure their election by handsome majorities. The candidates for the several county offices are unexceptionable in every respect, and will command the full party vote. While it is satisfactory and encouraging thus to contemplate the triumphant election of the entire ticket, from Congressmen down to Director of the Poor, let no one presume that it is safe to discount the majority by a single vote. Let each Republican consider it an indispensable duty to attend the election, and vote for every candidate who stands as the representative of his principles.

COOPER AND CARY MEN, LOOK HERE!

There are a few Republicans in this county who still talk of voting for COOPER and CARY; and we ask them in all seriousness, to tell us how they propose to do it?

There is but one way in which any one can vote for President, and that is by voting for an electoral ticket pledged to the support of the candidate whom the voter wishes to vote for; but where is the electoral ticket that is pledged to support COOPER and CARY in Pennsylvania? *There is no such ticket*, and the purpose is to turn in all the COOPER and CARY vote to TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

Every one of the leading Democrats, East, who professed to be for COOPER, has come out for TILDEN, including that prince of political blatherskites, F. W. HUGHES. They were mere decoy ducks to rope in unsuspecting Republicans.

We feel justified in saying that there is not, now, and will not be a separate electoral ticket in this State for COOPER. Two Senatorial electors were chosen at Harrisburg by a State Convention, but no district electors; and the purpose is to print the Democratic electoral ticket, with the two COOPER Senatorial electors at the head, and palm this fraudulent ticket upon the COOPER men.

Let the innocent COOPER men look at these facts. First, HEWITT, the Chairman of TILDEN's National Committee, is the son-in-law of PETER COOPER. He is too sharp to let the old man stay in the field if he could not use him to seduce Republicans into voting for him. And second, CARY is reported as preparing a letter, withdrawing *his* name, and recommending all his victims to vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

Every man who takes the bogus electoral ticket that will be palmed off as COOPER's, will be cheated into voting for at least twenty-seven out of the twenty-nine TILDEN electors in this State. None but a blind man can be fooled by such a trick.

The same game, we understand, will be played in Ohio. There is no electoral ticket for COOPER in that State, either. It is a case of deliberate treachery, and if the COOPER men have an ounce of common sense they will resent the dirty trick that the Democrats seek to play upon them.

PITCHING THE PARTY OVERBOARD.

The attempt of HOPKINS and COCHRAN to throw their party overboard and to get elected on the ground that they are better than their party, has been followed by TILDEN, in his effort to make the people believe that he is opposed to the payment of rebel claims. The New York *Tribune* says:

> Here we have a candidate for the Presidency, less than two weeks before the election, trying to pitch his own party overboard, and to get elected on the plea and pledge that he can be trusted to fight his party and its avowed demands to the end, if need be, by a succession of vetoes. We believe that no other candidate for the Presidency has felt compelled, in such fashion, to admit that his party was utterly distrusted by the people, and distrusted justly. No other interpretation can be given to this extraordinary letter.
>
> Mr. Tilden is right in his belief that the country utterly distrusts Democracy. Had he asserted that a Democratic Congress would never pass bills so outrageous, everybody would have laughed at him and pointed to the record. For the present Democratic House has referred rebel claims to its committee, and that committee avowed its opinion that the Government was liable to the full amount of such claims as trustee for the claimant.
>
> Moreover, the Democratic House repealed, so far as it had power, the act which prohibits the consideration by the Court of Claims of any presented by disloyal persons. The experiment will not work. The country does distrust the Democracy, and with reason. But in national and purely party matters, it equally distrusts Mr. Tilden. The attempt to make people give to him, as an individual, the confidence which they utterly deny to the party by which he was nominated and is supported, cannot succeed.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Committee says that the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association lately informed him that that organization was "perfectly satisfied with the course pursued on the tariff question by Messrs. RANDALL, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and that he desired the fact to be known."

There is either a grave misapprehension or a gross misrepresentation here. KERR, the free trade Speaker, whom the servile votes of the members above named helped to elect, appointed MORRISON to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. This man presently introduced a bill to destroy the protective tariff, and the evidence goes to show that the provisions of the bill, which was mainly the product of DAVID A. WELLS, the notorious agent in this country of the free trade manufacturers of Great Britain, were known to those manufacturers in advance of the introduction of the bill itself. The February number of the *British Trade Circular* contained the following announcement, among other news paragraphs, in the middle of the magazine, *one day after* MORRISON *presented his bill to the House*:

> Although the protectionist party in the United States is incomparably the strongest and most influential, yet there is an important section of the people who are not wedded to that economical heresy. There is reason to believe that free trade principles will continue to gain fresh support every day, and that they will ultimately prevail we cannot doubt. *We note that a new tariff bill, making a large reduction in the tariff, increasing the free list, abolishing combined rates, and fixing specific duties equal to twenty five or thirty per cent. ad valorem, is to be introduced into the House of Representatives.* Whether it becomes law or not—and the probability is that the bill, if even it passed the Lower House and Senate, would be vetoed by President Grant—it at all events shows that the free trade party is healthily active.

The March number of the same journal contained the following significant passage:

> If there is a glimmer of light on economical subjects in the United States, if there is any patriotism, we might almost say, the peculiar ascendency of protectionist policy in America might now be easily broken up. But although the country finds that higher import duties do not mean increased national revenue, and although it has become very tired of redeeming its national debt by heavy taxes and large annual repayments, yet class interests on the side of protection are strong enough, we fear, to overpower the desultory opposition to the high tariff now in existence. It is true that Mr. Morrison has brought a bill before Congress for modifying the existing scale of duties on imports, but a bill is brought in every year. No matter what its shape may be when it goes into the political mill, it either gets ground into some form of protection in Congress, or torn to shreds by the time the Senate has done with it. There is a great outcry just now against State taxes in America, and for the reason that it is so directed we fear that the popular enthusiasm necessary to overwhelm class opposition will hardly rise high enough to modify the hurtful tariff, even to the modest extent proposed in Mr. Morrison's bill. The bill applies to all textile goods, as well as iron, and seeks to leave the tariff at about two-thirds of its present height, on the average. The alterations are irregular and are very slight in the cases of special industries, *but would on the whole be welcome with the greatest pleasure by manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic.*

The *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association*, of which Mr. SWANK is the editor, reproduced these extracts, and very pertinently suggested that, since it was evident that the MORRISON bill had been drafted at the instance and with the help of English manufacturers, both MORRISON and WELLS ought to be interrogated upon the matter by an investigating committee, upon the ground that, if our tariff laws were to be made to order for us in England, the American people had a right to know it. Messrs. RANDALL, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, by their course, contributed all they could towards making this baneful measure, born in a foreign land, imported into the United States by the Cobden Club, and foisted upon Congress by alien influences, aided by paid agents of American birth, the law of the land. It is not true that the Iron and Steel Association is "satisfied" with the unpatriotic course pursued by these Pennsylvanians on this question, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to the contrary notwithstanding. Meanwhile we invite the attention of the Association itself to the alleged extraordinary statement of its Secretary.

THE Confederates still continue to discuss their chances, in case the electoral vote should be close, for throwing out in the House the votes of one or two States, as the necessities of the case may demand, thus securing the election of TILDEN by defeating the will of the people. We have already shown that the twenty second joint rule, which permits either branch of Congress to reject the vote of any State, does not legally exist, so far as the present Congress is concerned. In Washington, however, the managers of TILDEN's campaign make no secret of their intention to insist that in the event of the election of HAYES by a small electoral majority, secured through the vote of any Southern State, the Democrats of the House shall stand together, throw out the vote of such State on the plea of military interference, and thus secure TILDEN's election. If this rule were in force they could do this thing, and if only the vote of South Carolina stood in the way they could easily dispose of it. So of the vote of Louisiana, or North Carolina—either or both could be thrown out in the same way, were it necessary to do so. Under the rule it is not even necessary to state the objection, or give any reason, and the question whether the vote of a State shall be received or rejected must be decided without debate. It has not been customary to readopt the joint rules at the beginning of a Congress, as they only relate to business between the two Houses, and are understood to be continued by common consent. The House, being an entirely new body, always readopts the rules of the previous House, but in such resolution the joint rules are not mentioned. But whether these rules are acted upon by common consent or not, that cannot deprive either branch of the constitutional right to make its own rules. This point was clearly laid down by Speaker KERR, at the opening of the last session. Later in the session the Senate adopted the joint rules (excepting the twenty-second) by a concurrent resolution, thus notifying the House that the joint rules could not exist without concurrent action. But now many Democrats take the position that one body cannot recede from a joint rule without the consent of the other, and under this pretext the Confederates in the House will claim to act under the twenty-second rule, if by doing so they can defeat HAYES. But if this view be correct, then the Senate will have power to reject the votes of States in the same way; and once this game is begun, where will it end? The truth is, the plan which we have outlined is revolutionary in its character, and means trouble. Referring to it, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> The signs of serious political trouble were not more marked in certain quarters in Washington during the autumn of 1860 than they are to-day. Then they pointed to a settled determination to seize the Government, by force of arms; now they clearly indicate a purpose to succeed through the powers of a Democratic House in the joint convention for counting the electoral vote.

The vote one week from to-day will, we are assured, settle this revolutionary scheme by giving HAYES and WHEELER such a decisive majority as to leave no room for question or cavil; but the Confederates are desperate, and will resort to any measure to seize the Government. The shot gun policy will lose us several States in the South fairly Republican; and the most open and flagrant attempts are being made to carry Indiana and New York by fraud. Even Pennsylvania is not to be given up without a bold attempt to carry the State for TILDEN by those arts of chicanery in which the Democratic leaders are so thoroughly skilled. The recent disclosures and arrests in Philadelphia, developing a scheme to put in circulation some sixty thousand fraudulent tax receipts, for the use of Democratic repeaters, are conclusive on this point. The Confederates are now fully convinced that they cannot win by fair means, and hence their determination to carry their "reform" candidate by fraud. The Republicans must give such a majority for HAYES and WHEELER as will put their election beyond all question or controversy, and give the Confederate House something else to think about than throwing out honest votes.

TILDEN, in his lugubrious letter to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, respecting the widespread apprehension that the success of the Democratic party in the approaching election foreshadows the payment of a mountain of rebel claims, says:

> The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the United States.

This is simply not true. The facts are directly the reverse of this statement. The whole drift and tendency of all the bills is to enable rebels to plunder the Treasury. One bill, introduced by Congressman WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, proposes to "facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States" including the use and loss of vessels and boats, by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States court in the district wherein the property was taken or used, such suits to be tried "by said courts in the same manner and by the same rules of evidence as that now prescribed by law for the trial of civil causes in the circuit courts of the United States;" that is by juries—composed, of course, of rebels—of the vicinage. Judgments rendered by said courts to be paid out of a general appropriation for such claims by the Secretary of the Treasury—the Southern Claims Commission to be abolished, and *with it all tests of loyalty*. It has been estimated that $1,205,163,000 would be required to pay such claims, and that a larger amount would be required for claims under the bill introduced by Congressman RIDDLE, of Tennessee, directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the war, under which the Secretary of War is required to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States army or any part thereof; and providing that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the testimony of any responsible citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of such use and occupation by the army. A bill introduced by Congressman LEVY, of Louisiana, and one by Mr. HURD, of Ohio, propose to reopen the Court of Claims to claimants for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, *without regard to loyalty*; and the former also provides for abolishing the Southern Claims Commission and referring to said court all claims for stores and supplies taken from citizens of the Insurrectionary States, including use and loss of vessels and boats, rent and occupation of houses and buildings, and such stores as lumber, tobacco, sugar, etc., *without respect to loyalty of claimant*. As to special claim bills, nearly two hundred in all were introduced at the late session of Congress, and all without exception were for the benefit of the rebels. TILDEN will have to try again.

THE following short political catechism is of particular interest at the present juncture:

Question—Who promised the people of the United States a Free Homestead law?

Answer—The Republicans.

Q.—Was this promise fulfilled?

A.—It was—in 1862.

Q.—In whose interest was this law passed?

A.—In that of the poor people of the country who were not able to buy a home.

Q.—How did the people look upon this law?

A.—As the best chance ever offered to secure a home.

Q.—What party is now threatening this law?

A.—The Democratic party.

Q.—What have this party done as proof of their hostility to it?

A.—Last winter they passed a law withdrawing all the Government lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida from its operation.

Q.—Can any poor man now get a free home in either of those States?

A.—He cannot.

Q.—What motive had the Democrats in passing such a law?

A.—To prevent the poor people of the South from getting homes on which they could make their own living, and thus become independent; and also to prevent Northern men from going South.

Q.—What else did this bill, passed by Democratic votes last winter, contain?

A.—It directed those lands to be put up at auction and sold.

Q.—In whose interest was this done?

A.—In the interest of the rich men who alone would bid for those lands.

Q.—Which political party opposed this law?

A.—The Republican party.

Q.—How many Democratic Senators voted against this law of last winter?

A.—Not one; but seventeen Republicans did.

Q.—How did JAMES H. HOPKINS vote on this law?

A.—He voted in favor of it.

Q.—How did A. G. COCHRAN vote on this law?

A.—He also voted with the solid South, and in favor of it.

Q.—Why did HOPKINS and COCHRAN vote this way.

A.—It was evidence of their implacable hostility to the poor people of the country, which is pleasing to the Southern slave holder.

REPUBLICAN prospects in New York have brightened wonderfully within the past week. A correspondent writes that the "scare" of a week or two ago set every man in the party at work, and that the effects of this sudden revival of energy are perceptible everywhere. The Republicans are enthusiastic and hopeful, while the Democrats again show unmistakeable symptoms of alarm. There are reasons to believe that the results of their thorough canvass of the State are not so satisfactory as they expected. Governor TILDEN is finding out that the most perfect organization is powerless against an overwhelming popular sentiment. That such a sentiment does exist in that State now is best proved by its simultaneous discovery by both parties. The Republicans are certainly relying on it for success, and their renewed confidence is due to belief in its existence rather than to any systematic organization. There is on all sides a quiet, unbroken faith that Republican principles must triumph; that, however little the masses of the Republican party may care for strict party lines on merely local issues, when it comes to national questions they are a unit in voting the straight old ticket. That this faith rests on a sure foundation of actual facts, the sudden alarm in the Democratic camp is the best proof. The balance of power there has always been conceded to the Liberal Republicans, and it is pretty clearly established now that the great mass of them have returned to the regular party ranks. The vote of that State has been decided more than once by appealing to the reasonable apprehensions of the mercantile classes lest a change of administration should bring about further instability of values. Merchants like WILLIAM E. DODGE, who have been doubtful which way to vote, have decided within a few days that HAYES and WHEELER promise the safer administration, and they are men who carry a large number of votes by their influence. Silent changes like these are going on all through the State, and the Republican party in New York stands behind HAYES and WHEELER to-day in even a more solid mass than it did behind GRANT in 1872.

THE following resolutions, adopted by a large number of HAMPTON clubs in South Carolina, constitute a telling specimen of the kind of Democracy which the party organ in this city supports. Can Bourbon intolerance and bigotry farther go?

> 1. *Resolved*, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader, or any member of his family.
>
> 2. That we will not furnish any such leader, or any member of his family any supplies, such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present year are concerned.
>
> 3. That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader, or any of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader or any member of his family anything whatever.

In other words, every Republican is to be ostracised and starved out of house and home. This inhuman proscription and cruelty would shame even the devil himself, and yet the *Post* wants to see a similar diabolical plot against the rights and consciences of freemen enforced right here in Pittsburgh. That paper, and the candidates whom it supports, may fall down on their knees and lick the boots of Southern White Leaguers if they choose to, getting in return a contemptuous kick for their servile pains, but the self-respecting people of this intelligent and cultivated community by no means propose to occupy the same humiliating attitude.

ALL the leading manufacturers of firearms and ammunition in the United States are working to their utmost capacity in filling orders. Not only, it is stated, are new firearms of the most approved patterns in enormous request, but large quantities of old Government stock are being worked off as well. One firm has just closed up two very heavy contracts, one with Egypt and another with Spain. It is also noticed that the demand for firearms of all sorts continues heavy from Mexico and other South American republics. In Mexico, particularly, the cry for arms is incessant, apparently in expectation of a violent Presidential contest. At last accounts the insurgents were still concentrated in the State of Oaxaca, not venturing beyond, but it is conjectured that the design is to declare the election of LERDO DE TEJADA unconstitutional, and to proclaim in favor of IGLESIAS as his successor. Hence the demand for arms. There have also been sold in the New York market since the first of January some 13,000,000 pounds of copper, of which over 12,000,000 were for export. Nearly all is the product of Lake Superior, a pure native ore preferred for ammunition. The United States produces in all about 40,000,000 pounds per annum, of which Lake Superior supplies 35,000,000 pounds. The Winchester Company, it is understood, have furnished for European parties from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds of copper cartridges.

THE plan devised by R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, three years ago, for satisfying Southern claimants for all property used or taken during the war, including the slaves, has been revived and discussed at Washington. He had a scheme for getting around the Fourteenth amendment, by which the United States Government was to loan, without interest, the sum of $400,000,000, to be divided among the despoiled slaveholders in proportion to their losses—the loan to be recalled at the pleasure of the United States, in a certain prescribed mode. This plan was intended to be laid before a Republican Congress, but nothing so modest will satisfy the South if the Democrats come into power. The doors of the Treasury vaults must be set wide open for their benefit. All claims arising from the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the war, must be liquidated without regard to whether the claimant was loyal or disloyal, and there must not be too close an inquiry into the fact as to whether the claim is real or fraudulent. Bills covering these very points are now pending in Congress, and if TILDEN goes into power, backed by a Democratic Congress, they will be passed and carried into effect. Let every taxpayer in the North remember this.

THE only way to counteract the strength of the South in the National Legislature is to send Republican Congressmen from the North. In the present Congress nine tenths of the Representatives from the Southern States are Democrats; out of one hundred and six Southern Representatives eighty-eight are of that party. Of the thirty-two Senators twenty-three are Democrats. There is little prospect of any gain of Republican Congressmen at the South. On the contrary, the chances are that the enemy will gain at least seven new members, making their force in the new House ninety-five out of one hundred and six Southern delegates. Hence, the South may not only be "solid" for TILDEN in the electoral college, but it may back up his administration by an almost unanimous Democratic representation in Congress. Nor will it be long under the present system of Democratic tactics before the Southern delegation in the Senate will be unanimously Democratic. It may hereafter be relied upon to send to the House over one hundred of the one hundred and forty-seven required for a majority, and to control thirty-two out of seventy-four Senators. In view of these facts how can any patriotic citizen who believes in the sovereignty of the nation and that loyalty is better than treason, withhold his vote from the Congressional candidates of the Republican party?

UNDER Republican administration the public credit has been raised so that we have negotiated four and a half per cent. in place of six per cent. bonds. A vast mass of Southern claims is coming in. Senator CONKLING said in a recent speech that he could not recall a case in which a Democrat had voted against any of them. The South demands that $68,000,000 collected in the cotton tax shall be paid back. Does any one propose that the tax on petroleum shall be refunded? Cotton grows in the South; petroleum flows in the North. A Democratic House bill proposes to repay the direct tax laid upon the Southern States in 1861. The Southern share was two millions and a half; the Northern, seventeen millions. Who proposes to reimburse the Northern States? In ten years more than $800,000,000 of the debt have been paid. The annual interest has been reduced nearly $50,000,000, and the annual taxes have been reduced $262,000,000. Let taxpayers ponder the significance of these figures, and ask themselves whether the party that has preached and practiced treason and repudiation would be likely to improve upon the exhibit?

REV. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D., LL. D., one of the ablest divines of the Presbyterian denomination in the West, died suddenly at his residence in Allegheny city, on Saturday morning, aged sixty years. Dr. JACOBUS was an earnest, faithful and successful pastor; and as a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, through a long series of years, he discharged his duties with signal ability. It was as a commentator, however, that he achieved the highest distinction, and his notes on the Gospels, the Acts, and Genesis, retain a high place among popular commentaries. He was a devoted student of the Bible; and it was his love for and interest in Eastern literature that induced him to spend the greater part of two years in Palestine. He was one of the finest biblical scholars in the country, and it will be difficult to find a man equally well qualified to discharge the duties of the professorship which he held—that of Oriental and Biblical Literature. Within a month, in the death of Dr. HOWARD and Dr. JACOBUS, the Presbyterian family have lost two of their most gifted and influential sons.

THE feeling is now generally prevalent throughout the South, that in case of TILDEN's election all classes of Southern war claims will be paid. Even the prospect of filling the public offices—always pleasant to a hungry Democrat—is not half so exciting an element in the canvass, south of Mason and Dixon's line, as the anticipation that millions of claims will be liquidated as soon as the "Radicals" are turned out. The Confederates look forward to the time when, by reason of these payments, money will be plenty and times prosperous. It is also a pleasure to them to contemplate that, even if the national debt is doubled, the taxpayers of the North will have the great bulk of the burden to bear. If this monstrous act of injustice is consummated—and it will be, if TILDEN goes into power, backed by a Democratic Congress—the North, after having spent its blood and treasure in suppressing the war for the Union, will be compelled to pay the expenses of the war against the Union.

THE worthlessness of TILDEN's voluntary promise not to approve any bills for the payment of rebel claims is shown by Mr. TILDEN himself in his letter of acceptance, as follows:

> While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re election, *experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents.*

Mr. TILDEN himself being judge, his self-imposed restriction in the matter of rebel claims amounts to nothing—is, in fact, futile and worthless.

SOME Democratic papers actually pretend to believe that TILDEN will carry New Hampshire. This is the extreme of impudent assumption. Notwithstanding the fact that that State is a very close one, politically, an examination of the record shows that it has given a fair majority to the Republican Presidential ticket in 1860, 1864, 1868 and 1872, and there is not the least reason to fear that it will do otherwise in 1876. After a very earnest and exciting canvass last March, the Republicans elected their Governor by 3,000 majority, and it is entirely safe to assume that the majority for HAYES and WHEELER will reach, and probably exceed, that figure. New Hampshire will do her full share toward rescuing the country from the evils that threaten it.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that he lately found in a little village in Cattaraugus county, New York, $175,000 lying idle, awaiting the result of the Presidential election. In the event of a Republican victory, the money is to be invested in a new industry in the village, but Democratic success will keep it still lying idle. He also finds that in the large cities a similar view of the situation is pretty generally taken by the capitalists, and he very justly remarks that "there is no class of people in this country so deeply interested in the success of the Republican ticket as the mechanics and laborers who are asked to vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS on account of the hard times."

THE New York *Tribune*, which has so often criticised the President, warmly applauds his South Carolina proclamation. It says, and what it says are words of wisdom:

> It would be criminal not to interfere, to the full limit of the powers granted by the Constitution, in order to prevent the overthrow of all law and all freedom of suffrage by armed men. The situation is disgraceful to the Republic. *But the blame rests with those who intend that a minority with rifles shall overpower a majority.* The supreme law of this land guarantees freedom of suffrage to its citizens, AND IF THAT CONSTITUTION CAN BE DEFIED WITH IMPUNITY BY RIFLE CLUBS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THOSE WHO FIRED ON FORT SUMTER HAVE TRIUMPHED AT LAST.

THERE is a strong belief in monetary circles in New York that the success of the Republican ticket for the Presidency is already assured, but the bare possibility that that city and Brooklyn, by frauds on the ballot box and the naturalization laws, may be made to overwhelm the heavy country majority in the interior of the State, tends to restrain speculation for a lower price of gold in November. At the same time the speculators for the advance in November have not sufficient confidence in Democratic success to go very *long* of gold. Should TILDEN be elected, the financial and commercial world would be shaken from center to circumference.

THE Chicago *Inter Ocean* says that circulars are being sent broadcast from TILDEN's literary bureau to the Western States, begging the Democrats to stay at home, and not be absent at the November elections. The absenteeism among the Republicans is likely to be very great on that day, unless precautions are taken. In the October election week 14,000 people from Ohio were registered at the Ohio Building at Philadelphia. Of these 8,000 were men and 5,000 of them Republicans, making a loss to the Republican State ticket of not less than 2,000. Republicans everywhere ought to stay at home without the need of having any circulars sent to them.

IF TILDEN should be elected the probability is that he would die within a year, for he is a mere wreck; but whether he dies or not, we shall have another war, or all the preliminary evils of war before his term will run out. The Democratic party believes and knows how bad he is, but doesn't care for that, which shows that, bad as he may be, he is quite up to the average Bourbon standard of morality left by the war. Nobody can damage *him*. There is nothing that would injure him unless it would be to join the church and turn good. That would ruin him.

THE import movement of dry goods at the port of New York for October shows a continued diminution compared with past years, and, with but one exception, the decrease was general on the several classes of goods. The manufacturers of wool and of cotton figure most conspicuously in the falling off. The aggregate importations have been $5,327,377, a decrease of $467,764, as compared with the corresponding month last year, and $763,305 compared with 1874. The aggregate importations for the past nine months are $70,670,556, or nearly $20,500,000 below the total for the corresponding period last year, and $24,913,500 below that for like months of 1874.

THE "solid South" has now a representation of one hundred and ten in the National House of Representatives. When the elections for the Forty-fifth Congress are over it will be found that nearly all the men chosen from that section have been selected on a strictly rebel basis. The touchstone of the "Lost Cause" will have been applied to them, and those who failed to respond will have failed to win. Then they will need but about forty doughfaces from the North to secure the majority in the House, and the last state of that body will be worse than the first. Let every Republican voter bear this important fact in mind.

TILDEN, in his plaintive cry from the last ditch, thinks he shall "deem it his duty" to veto the Southern claim bills that may be passed by a Confederate Congress. In like manner, not very long ago, he "deemed it his duty," in his messages to the New York Legislature concerning the bill to compel specie payments in that State after January 1, 1879, and in his official action on it, to pledge himself solemnly to the maintenance of the Resumption Act of 1875. How faithfully he kept his pledge let the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, and TILDEN's own letter of acceptance, answer!

THE gist of TILDEN's letter with reference to the monstrous demands of the South upon the National Treasury, is, that there is no danger in elevating the Democracy to power, because the Republicans have so tightly fettered its hands that it could not plunder if it tried. A party which needs so much watching is not a safe one. A wolf might as well ask the position of watch over a sheep fold, on the ground that his claws were trimmed, his fangs filed, and his nose provided with a strong muzzle:

> "For if the fox but once gets in his nose,
> He'll soon find means to make the body follow."

THROUGHOUT the North in nearly every instance in which the Prohibitionists have nominated candidates for Congress, the nominees have declined, on the ground that while they are earnest temperance men, yet the welfare of the country and the interest of every loyal citizen demand the success of the Republican party, and that a Prohibition ticket now only withdraws support from the Republican party, whose success rather than that of the Democratic party is anxiously hoped for by the greater portion of temperance men throughout the country.

TEN MILLIONS of dollars is the amount of trade (according to the *Post's* guess) which Pittsburgh loses by not voting the Democratic ticket and keeping on the good side of the Confederates. Leaving out of view the fact that intelligent Republicans vote for principles, and not for trade, still, in a business point of view, would it not be better to lose the "alleged" ten millions, than to give the Confederates full swing at the Treasury, from which they propose to draw thousands of millions in satisfaction of their war claims?

REPUBLICANS! See that all your arrangements for voting on the 7th of November are made by next Monday night. Look out for split tickets. Appoint men in each ward who know every voter in your ward. Challenge every doubtful person. See that every fraudulent voter is arrested. Guard the ballot-box of your wards as you would protect your own hearthstones, and the work of that day will result in an overwhelming Republican victory.

Governor Tilden's Last Advertisement.

[From the Brooklyn Argus, Democratic.]

"That there is a growing uneasiness among the Democratic leaders has been plain enough for the last week; but Mr. Tilden is too wise a man to come out in the newspapers under his own signature, merely to allay that uneasiness, unless the occasion and the subject are critical and important."—*New York Evening Post.*

The above refers to Mr. Tilden's letter in regard to the rejection of Southern war claims. Mr. Tilden wrote the letter because he thought he could make a point, just as in other more important cases he has remained silent, and in still other equivocal cases he has spoken by proxy. In order to put in a seeming repudiation of the advertising puffs, Tilden had telegraphed from Albany that he did not employ Bates & Locke to do the business; but there was no name at all to the disclaimer. When his false income returns were to be explained, he procured the services of a former clerk, now Judge Sinnott, of the Marine Court, to sign the document. As to the circular of 1868, through which Hoffman was falsely counted in Governor of the State by the use of 30,000 fraudulent ballots, Tilden said that some one else signed his name, yet he took no means to punish the forger or to throw out the fraudulent ballots. In regard to the judgment rendered by Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, whereby Tilden and his railroad ring were compelled to return to Julius Wadsworth and others, about $3,000,000 stock of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, out of which they had been swindled; in regard to the issue of illegal currency for eleven years on the Michigan Peninsula; defrauding the Government out of his taxes; smuggling a bill through Congress to relieve him from penalties and State prison; under assessments on his New York property; hiding away from the reformers until two months after Tweed's rascalities were proven; refusal to sustain the Union cause during the war, and introducing peace resolutions at the Chicago Convention, he remains entirely silent.

The question, then, is not as to the soundness of Mr. Tilden's position on Southern war claims, but as to his motives and sincerity. The question of allowing those claims has been under discussion for four months. The Southern States have been secured for Tilden, and now, within two weeks of the election, too late to cause him trouble there, he comes out and says that he will not disobey the Constitution of the country if elected President. This is all there is of Mr. Tilden's much lauded letter on Southern war claims. An amendment to the Constitution forbids their assumption by the nation, and Tilden takes credit for standing upon the Constitution. We never believed, and no large number of Northern men ever believed, that he would be mad enough to promote a payment of those claims. In his cunning manner he assumes that many persons do so believe, and he takes great credit for playing the role of a demagogue.

Any one familiar with Mr. Tilden's history, knows that if he could win votes by espousing the assumption of those claims, he would be sure to do it. There is no sincerity in the man's character. The country was recently agitated with reference to the consequences of an effort to return to a specie standard of currency. Mr. Tilden took five weeks to prepare his letter of acceptance, and therein said that "*fixing the day for paying specie is a delusion and a snare.*" In his messages to the Legislature, in his speeches and public letters, no man in the country had been louder in his recommendation for "fixing a day" when we should resume specie payments, than Governor Tilden. On the 22d of March, 1875, Governor Tilden affixed his signature to the following bill, prepared by himself, which fixed the day for resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879:

> "CHAPTER 73.
>
> "SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after *January* "1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United "States gold certificates or national bank "notes, which are *redeemable in gold on* "*demand.*
>
> "SEC. 2. *Every contract or obligation* "made or implied, and payable within this "State, and made or implied *after January* "1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in "a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States coin, &c.
>
> "Approved March 22, 1875.
>
> "SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Governor."

In September, 1870, we find Mr. Tilden Chairman of the State Committee at Rochester, fighting for the admission of Tweed's delegates, of whom he was one, to the convention then held, and for the exclusion of the anti-Tweed delegates. He was successful. In April of that year we find him before the State Senate, assuring Senator William M. Tweed, the greatest known thief in the nation, that "he, Tilden, never entertained anything but the kindliest feelings toward him," Tweed. On July 20, 1871, Sheriff O'Brien published the proofs of the ring robberies in New York city. On the 4th of September the people held an indignation meeting, at which Tilden dare not appear. On the following day the *World* pronounced the meeting a failure, because "eminent citizens like Samuel J. Tilden stood aloof from it." On the 15th of September, we find Tilden closeted with the ring and advising them—not the law officers—what to do. He said resign your places, so that "the storm will pass over you and beat upon others." The following night the vouchers were destroyed, the resignations took place, and the members of the ring scattered to distant parts of the earth. After those papers were destroyed, and not till then, Tilden turned reformer, and he is now traveling towards the White House, as he thinks, on the record he made in breaking up the New York ring.

Mr. Tilden lays claim to reducing the State taxation $6,000,000, when the facts are, that the expenses of the State the current year are $568,000 in excess of what they ever were before, and Tilden has had no more to do with paying off the debt than had Jefferson Davis. The State owed about $16,000,000, one-half of which fell due and was paid in 1875, and all the remainder, but about $700,00, is due this year. After next year there will be no debt or interest to pay.

These are but a few illustrations of Mr. Tilden's sincerity, and the evidences of what he would do in case he becomes President. He took an oath as Governor to faithfully administer the laws and protect the interests of the people of the State. He knows that the people have been robbed out of millions of dollars in the name of the new capitol building. Instead of enforcing the laws of punishment against the robbers, he made terms with them, by which they have become his ardent supporters. Some of them were Tilden delegates to the St. Louis Convention. It has been proved beyond contradiction that Mr. Tilden signed a corrupt and unconstitutional railroad bill, knowing it to be such, of which, in July, 1875, the New York *World* said "it is an eternal disgrace," &c. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, recently said of Mr. Tilden:

> "In New York he [Tilden] is the avowed and sworn enemy of the lawful money of the United States, if it is paper. In Michigan he is the author of lawless money, which is paper. On the banks of the Hudson, Mr. Tilden shows that gold is the only fit currency. By the shores of Lake Superior, *he subjects himself to imprisonment for three years in the State prison* by issuing a 'spurious, worthless and bastard currency,' as it was termed by the court. He was shouting from the housetops in New York that there should be no money but yellow money, gold, and he was unlawfully issuing paper money in the Northwest on his own account, or on account of his corporations."

A man who has repeatedly defied the laws of the country, subjected himself to State prison, disregarded his oath of office and violated the Constitution of the State, would not hesitate very long in regard to the Constitution of the United States if it stood in the way of his ambition or interests. Tilden's letter on the Southern war claims is as clear a case of buncombe and insincerity as anything he ever wrote.

Tilden Criminates Himself.

[From the Brooklyn Argus (Dem.) October 28.]

The most damaging fact in Mr. Tilden's fraudulent action in regard to his income returns comes out to-day. In 1869 he paid an income tax on $17,000. During that year he was paid $50,000 by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. This entry appears on the books of the company, and his receipt is among its vouchers. District Attorney Bliss applied to the directors—one of whom is Mr. Tilden himself—for permission to examine the books. His application was refused, and it is discovered that the books are made a special deposit with one of Tilden's particular personal and political friends in the board. Tilden and his friends combine to deny the reasonable request of a public officer in discharge of his duty. Their action is proof that the charges are true. If the books of the company would refute the charge, they would be shown with alacrity. To conceal them is to shield Mr. Tilden and defend his damaged name. It is more than this—it is a blundering attempt to shield him, which proves a wretched failure, and leaves no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that Mr. Tilden dare not answer the question, because to do so would be to criminate himself. If the company had given this information, it would not have been made public until after the election, to which period Mr. Bliss has postponed the suit, in order to gain time for a careful and accurate preparation. Now, however, the public have it, with all the miserable surroundings which go to convince them of its truth, and of the pitiful shifts and evasions of which Sham Reformer Tilden is capable. Mr. Bliss reports further that he finds Mr. Tilden was paid in 1869, $16,000 by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in addition to $11,500 paid in other times. The evidence shows that Mr. Tilden was down on the "hard pan" in the Credit Mobilier, and that not even Oakes Ames was deeper in that scheme than himself. A precious reformer is this man as the long record of his transaction in railroad wrecking and kindred pursuits shows. His friends say that Tilden was a poor man in 1862. In 1872 he was worth $3,000,000 at least. Meantime he had paid an income tax on an average each year of only $15,000. But he was saving and thrifty, and so laid up his honest pennies, taking special pains to keep all he could from the just demands of the Government engaged in quelling the rebellion.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Congressional Campaign—Prospects of an Increase of Ten Republican Members—Probabilities of the Forty-fifth Congress Being Republican—Condition of the Campaign Throughout the State—The Majorities in Congressional Districts for the Forty-fourth Congress.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1876.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, within the past few days, has received a large number of letters from chairmen of county committees and other responsible Republicans, from which it is evident that the Republican campaign is progressing most satisfactorily. The atrocities of the rebel chivalry, in addition to their revolutionary and ruinous policy in the House of Representatives last session, has confirmed all the law abiding citizens as to their duty to their country. The results of the campaign of 1874, which gave the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Forty-fourth Congress over to the Democrats, will not be repeated in the present campaign.

In Philadelphia the Republicans will recover the Fifth district, lost in 1874 through a division in the party. In the Tenth district the Democrats have two candidates in the field, which, if persisted in, will be sure to give Reeder, the Republican candidate, the majority. In the Twelfth district, about which there has been some misgivings on account of the retirement of Judge Ketcham, the nomination of Mr. Payne has given such universal satisfaction that his election is counted certain. In the Thirteenth district (Schuylkill) the suppression of the Democratic organization known as the Molly Maguires makes "Jimmy" Reilly's chances very doubtful. The assassinations committed by this organization, under the auspices of miner's unions and the Democratic party, had brought such a reign of terror that the Republicans of Schuylkill county were as much afraid to go to the polls as their fellow-citizens in the lawless States of the South. The Republican candidate, Colonel Nutting, is accused of being a carpet-bagger, though he has lived a lifetime in Schuylkill county, and has been one of its most useful and respected citizens. On the other hand, "Jimmy" Reilly has never been identified with anything useful, and is now in a controversy as to whether he was or was not a member of the Mollie Maguires. He says not. It should be noted in this connection that the stern course of justice has been such that Mollies are in disfavor. In the Fifteenth district Powell was elected by but 101 majority, a district which gave Hartranft a majority of 2,798 in 1872. The local causes which effected the former result no longer exist. In the Seventeenth distrit the other Reilly, dubbed John, seems to be also in trouble. General Campbell is making warm work for the Bourbons of Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset. Hartranft's majority in the four counties in 1872 was 1,936. In the Eighteenth district the voters have apparently had enough of the gentleman from Chambersburg. The tidal wave of 1874 has receded. The Republican candidate, Mr. Mahan, has revived the old time spirit of Republicanism, when the six counties of the district aggregated a majority of 1,139 for Hartranft.

Of the mass of cheering news from all parts of the Commonwealth none gives greater satisfaction than that from the Twenty-second and the Twenty-third districts. This enlightened and enterprising section in the hands of Southern rebels and Northern free traders was one of those anomalies which exceeded all powers of reasoning. That such a people as the citizens of Pittsburgh, with their vast industrial establishments and intimate relations to the material growth and prosperity of the land, could so far forget themselves as to place their fortunes in the hands of the men who attempted to drag the entire fabric of government to the ground, has more than puzzled the brains of statesmen and politicians. The news from Allegheny assuring the success of Major Errett and Colonel Bayne, is naturally a source of general rejoicing to the citizens of this city. The election of General Harry White in the Twenty-fifth is confidently asserted. The campaign in that district is said to be particularly active. The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh districts, now Democratic respectively by majorities of seventy-three and twelve, will return to their old moorings, as the discords which demoralized the party in 1874 have been satisfactorily healed.

In summing up the probable results of the Congressional campaign in Pennsylvania, in the Republican column will be found the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh districts; total 20. In the Democratic column the Third, Eighth, Tenth (at present doubtful), Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first; total 7.

	Dem.	Rep.
The Pennsylvania delegation in the Forty-fourth Congress was	17	10
Forty-fifth Congress (prospective)	7	20
	10 loss.	10 gain

The Democrats are making a great noise in many parts of the State, but are evidently nearly demoralized. The loss of nine members in Ohio, Indiana and Colorado, and the prospects of losing ten more in Pennsylvania, a change of thirty-eight, or over half the number required to give the House to the Republicans, is having a very perceptible effect.

The following will show the status of the Congressional districts in the campaign of 1874:

District.		
1—(First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of Philadelphia.)		
Chapman Freeman, R.	9,637	
T. B. Florence, D.	7,970	
David Branson, I.	2,379	
		1,667 R.
2—(Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and part of Seventeenth wards of Philadelphia.)		
Charles O'Neill, R.	11,692	
Benjamin Rush, D.	9,660	
		2,032 R.
3—(Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards of Philadelphia.)		
S. J. Randall, D.	9,703	
D. F. Houston, R.	7,060	
B. L. Berry, I.	19	
		2,643 D.
4.—(Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards of Philadelphia.)		
W. D. Kelley, R.	12,436	
W. V. McGrath, D.	9,049	
		3,387 R.
5.—(Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and part of the Seventeenth wards of Philadelphia.)		
John Robbins, D.	10,228	
A. C. Harmer, R.	9,095	
L. Myers, R.	7,579	
		1,133 D.
6.—(Counties of Chester and Delaware.)		
Washington Townsend, R.	9,485	
J. S. Forward, D.	6,916	
		2,569 R.
7.—(County of Montgomery and part of Bucks.)		
Allan Wood, R.	12,630	
E. L. Acker, D.	11,432	
		1,198 R.
8.—(County of Berks.)		
Hiester Clymer, D.	10,553	
Charles B. McKnight, D.	5,358	
		5,195 D.
9—(County of Lancaster.)		
A. Herr Smith, R.	10,505	
Wm. Patton, D.	6,220	
		4,285 R.
10—(Counties of Northampton, Lehigh and part of Berks.)		
Wm. Mutchler, D.	13,737	
S. V. B. Kachline, I.	6,710	
		7,027 D.
11—(Counties of Columbia, Montour, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and part of Luzerne.)		
F. D. Collins, D.	12,986	
A. W. Butler, R.	5,846	
		7,140 D.
12—(Part of the county of Luzerne.)		
W. W. Ketcham, R.	7,932	
H. B. Wright, D.	7,165	
		761 R.
13—(County of Schuylkill.)		
James B. Reilly, D.	8,600	
Theodore Garrettson, R.	8,056	
W. M. Randall, I.	114	
		544 D.
14—(Counties of Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon.)		
John B. Packer, R.	12,528	
Wm. M. Breslin, D.	9,673	
		2,855 R.
15—(Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.)		
Joseph Powell, D.	12,187	
B. Laporte, R.	12,081	
		101 D
16—(Counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.)		
Sobieski Ross, R.	10,660	
W. W. Early, D.	9,331	
		1,329 R.
17—(Counties of Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.)		
John Reilly, D.	11,727	
S. S. Blair, R.	10,580	
		1,147 D.
18—(Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.)		
Wm. S. Stenger, D.	12,804	
Langhorne Wister, R.	11,781	
		1,023 D.
19—(Counties of York, Adams and Cumberland.)		
Levi Marsh, D.	14,534	
H. G. McNair, R.	7,230	
W. McConky, I.	2,984	
		7,304 D.
20—(Counties of Union, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Centre.)		
L. A. Mackey, D.	12,050	
C. T. Alexander, I.	8,677	
		3,373 D.
21—(Counties of Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette.)		
Jacob Turney, D.	12,065	
Andrew Stewart, R.	8,854	
		3,211 D.
22—(Part of the county of Allegheny.)		
James H. Hopkins, D.	10,091	
James S. Negley, R.	7,777	
Scattering	216	
		2,314 D.
23—(Part of the county of Allegheny.)		
A. G. Cochran, D.	5,206	
T. M. Bayne, R.	4,996	
S. A. Purviance, Ind.	2,803	
Tom. Collins	1	
		210 D.
24—(Counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.)		
John W. Wallace, R.	9,347	
George W. Miller, D.	8,538	
		809 R.
25—(Counties of Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Forest and Jefferson.)		
G. A. Jenks, D.	11,627	
Harry White, R.	11,109	
		518 D.
26—(Counties of Butler, Mercer and Crawford.)		
James Sheakley, D.	12,810	
John G. White, R.	12,737	
		73 D.
27—(Counties of Erie, Venango and Warren.)		
A. G. Egbert, D.	10,393	
C. B. Curtis, R.	10,381	
		12 D.

DEB. R. K.

HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

$984 Made by one Agent in 57 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

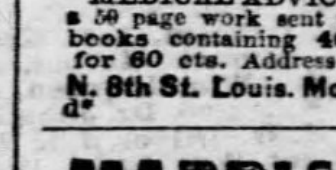
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations, cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Cure Guaranteed for
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on. Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read, read it as it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and to guard the checks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his works. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.



A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.
MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages sent securely sealed for 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St. Louis. Mo. [Established 1847.]

MARRIAGE SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Cancer Permanently Cured,
Without knife or caustic. For particulars address, inclosing three cent stamp.
G. W. HAMILTON, M. D.,
279 West Eighteenth street, Erie, Pa.

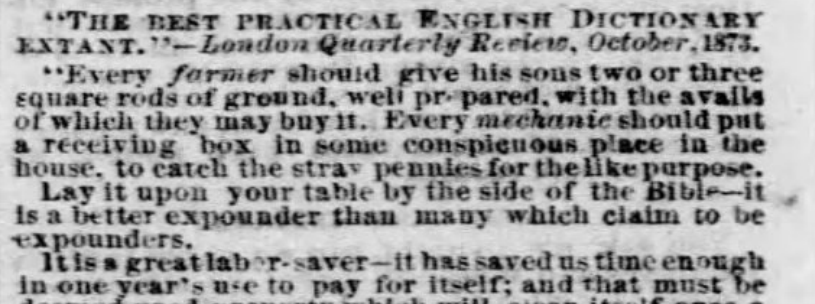
FOR SALE.

12 ACRES OF LAND
IN LOTS OF ONE ACRE EACH,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of JAMES N. McDONALD, deceased, will sell 12 Lots of Land, containing one Acre each, late the property of said deceased, situate about one-half mile from Dawson Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This Land is of good quality, lies well, and each acre fronting on the public road leading to Dawson Station. Terms—$100 per single acre, or $900 for the whole, payable on or before the 1st of April next. This is a rare chance for any person or persons wishing to go into the fruit or gardening business, as it is within one mile of the great Coal and Coke Region. HENRY GALLEY, Executor.
P. O. address, Dawson Station, Fayette county, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MAHONING CO., O.,
Youngstown, October 4, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received by the Commissioners of Mahoning county, Ohio, until OCTOBER 20th, 1876, at noon, for the
FURNISHING OF ALL MATERIAL AND ERECTION OF A STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
in new Court House, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at Auditor's office after the 9th of October, 1876. Bidders will be required to furnish reference as to their abilities in Steam Heaters. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept any or reject any and all bids.

An Indispensable Requisite
FOR EVERY
Teacher, Advanced Student, Intelligent Family, Library and Professional Person, is
THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY.



Webster's Unabridged.
"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."—London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.
"Every farmer should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every mechanic should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies for the like purpose.
Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders.
It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word clear, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the v. t."—Mass. Life Boat.
Recently added, four pages of
COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,
engraved expressly for the work at large expense.
Sold by all Booksellers.

Save the Drunkards!
The advertiser will send, on receipt of One Dollar, a recipe used by the celebrated Dr. W. W. Sanger, late Chief Surgeon of Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, New York, for the
CURE OF INEBRIETY.
None but standard medicines are used, and the preparation is entirely free from all opiates. It is sure to work a cure in all cases where an honest, earnest effort is made by the victim of a vitiated or morbid appetite. May be submitted to your family physician, and money will in all cases be refunded where he will grant a certificate condemning its use. It is also a sure cure for the headache and nausea following an occasional debauch. Address E. G. YALES, Box 1062, Pittsburgh.

Who Killed Them?
ABEL'S
Vermin Exterminator!
It has no Equal for Banishing
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
They come out of their holes to die. (It don't get hard or useless by age.) Manufactured by
CHAS. ABEL & CO,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIQUOR FOR SALE.
Pure Copper Distilled Monongahela Rye Liquor,
from 5 to 9 years old, which is offered for Sale at a Bargain. Now is the time to purchase, as I am determined to sell out and retire from business. Will sell at prices utterly regardless of cost or value, and if not as represented purchasers can ship goods back at my expense. Government stamps on barrels shows the age of the Liquors.
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Brownsville, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR FARMS.
HOTEL, worth $6,000, at Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa.
DWELLING, worth $2,500, at Alliance, Ohio.
DWELLING, worth $5,000, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
FARM, worth $30,000, on Ohio river, can be had in exchange for City Property.
Several hundred Virginia and Pennsylvania farms for sale, &c., at this Agency. Apply to
J. H. STEVENSON, Attorney at Law,
198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.
173 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of Valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons, and ladies' fashionable fancy set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

$3 WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample watch and outfit free to Agents. For terms address COULTER & CO., Chicago.

$39 Each week to Agents. Goods Staple. 10,000 testimonials received. Terms liberal. Particulars free. J. Worth & Co. St. Louis, Mo.